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PENTAGON'S 'ORGY OF EXTRAVANCE' DETAILED

LD082156 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1645 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Washington, 8 Sep (TASS) -- The Pentagon's expenditures in 1983 will total $258 billion. Of this, appropriations totaling $216 billion have already been received. According to the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, however, this is only the start. The Pentagon needs more billions of dollars to finance its broad programs. In 1987 its expenditures will total $356 billion. These programs include increasing all forms of strategic nuclear missile forces, creating a navy of 600 warships and strengthening conventional armed forces.

The strategic nuclear missile forces expansion program, according to the Pentagon's calculations, for instance, will cost $180 billion over a period of 6 years. And the program for building 100 new B-1 strategic bombers will cost $28-40 billion. As much, if not more, will be allocated to building the "Stealth," another new type of strategic bomber, which will not show up on the enemy's radar.

Of the budget for fiscal year 1983, $18 billion has been set aside for building 24 warships. The building of two giant nuclear aircraft carriers of the "Nimitz" class will cost $6.8 billion.

The equipping of the Rapid Deployment Force, whose main purpose is to occupy the oil-bearing regions of the Near East and the Persian Gulf, will cost vast sums. Congress has already allocated $870 million for building huge "C-5B" transport aircraft for the Rapid Deployment Force. Altogether, 50 of these aircraft will be built at a total cost of $25 billion. The building of high-speed transport ships and military bases in the Near East will cost tens of billions of dollars.

All these programs are leading to an orgy of extravangance in the Pentagon. THE WASHINGTON POST reports today that the Defense Department has decided to abandon the program for producing "Copperhead" laser-guided artillery shells because they have not proved satisfactory. But this program has cost the American taxpayer $630 billion, which has gone into the coffers of the military-industrial concerns.

PLANNED U.S. MILLILE BASE IN FRG CONDEMNED

LD081659 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS -- TASS observer on military matters Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Reports appeared in the press that the construction of a new U.S. base will be started in October of this year in the area of Bitburg, Rhineland-Palatinate. 96 midium-range cruise missiles capable of hitting targets on the USSR territory will be deployed there.

Defying the world public opinion, the Reagan administration is passing on to practical implementation of its plans to disrupt the balance of forces that has formed in Europe. As is known, NATO countries now have in Europe 986 means of the delivery of medium-range nuclear weapons, while the Soviet Union had 975 units of similar weapons prior to the beginning of the reduction of these forces.

The White House adopted the decision to build a new missile base in the FRG at a time when the USSR unilaterally stopped further deployment of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR and in the places from which they could reach West European countries. As is known, the Soviet Union also proclaimed its intention, if there is no fresh aggravation of the international situation to reduce this year a certain number of its medium-range missiles and is already implementing such a reduction.

As the talks on nuclear arms in Europe continued in Geneva, Washington adopted the decision to build a new base, as it was expected, creating an impasse at the talks. Not budging an inch from its notorious "zero option" which envisages the USSR's unilateral disarmament, the United States is striving to drag out the talks indefinitely and to deploy its new missiles in Western Europe. It is now absolutely obvious that this is precisely the essence of NATO's "double decision."

Ignoring the interests of security of the European peoples, Washington openly resorts to sharp destabilization of the military and political situation on the Continent. In these conditions the Soviet Union, naturally, cannot take into consideration the really existing military threat.

No matter what weapons and in what volume the United States develops, Leonid Brezhnev said, "the Soviet Armed Forces will have a due counterbalance to such weapons."

If the governments of the United States and its allies in NATO still implemented their plan of deploying hundreds of new U.S. missiles in Europe, this would compel the Soviet Union to take such measures in answer that would put into a similar position the other side, including the United States and its territory.

U.S. BLOCKS UN EFFORTS ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

LD081648 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 8 Sep 82

["USA versus UN" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS -- "Washington is trying to sabotage the U.N. efforts at preventing the aggravation of the international situation," the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] states in its September 10 issue. It points out: "The second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament which took place in June-July this year demonstrated how diametrically opposite are the approaches taken to this most acute global problem of our day by Washington, on the one hand, and by the international community of the states represented in the United Nations, on the other. The pledge of the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons was received as an action of historic importance. If the United States and the other nuclear powers followed the example of the Soviet Union, it would mean in practice a ban on the use of nuclear weapons. Washington, however, avoids doing so."

"In fact, the United States jointly with its closest NATO allies has blocked at the session the drafting and adoption of practical resolutions on removing the nuclear threat," the article stresses.

NEW TIMES points out that the United States opposes the U.N. resolutions on major problems of international security and that it hampers in every way the work of the U.N. special committee drafting a treaty on the non-use of force in international relations. "The activities of the U.S. administration with regard to Cuba and Nicaragua, El Salvador and Grenada, Vietnam and Poland, Afghanistan and Kampuchea and other states show that Washington downright ignores the basic principles of the U.N. Charter." "The tragedy of Lebanon has demonstrated that the United States is setting itself in opposition to the U.N. and the entire international community, which demands that the aggressor be immediately stopped and called to order. Responsibility for bloodshed in Lebanon and for genocide against the Palestinians and Lebanese rests, in particular, with the incumbent U.S. administration as well," the article says.

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL VIEWS CEMA INTEGRATION

AU081555 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Sep 82 p 6

[APN interview with Nikolay Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee: "Integration Begins With Plans"; place and date of interview not given -- passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] CEMA bodies and other economic organizations of the socialist countries are now setting out to coordinate the national economic plans for the 1986-1990 period, which is the seventh such coordination since CEMA's founding. Due to its scope and complexity, this is an enormously extensive project. The course of the coordinating work and the problems connected with it are the subject of an APN correspondent's interview with Nikolay Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee and chairman of the Secretariat of the CEMA committee for cooperation in the area of planning activity.

At the beginning he stressed that coordination is now the main method of organizing cooperation among CEMA member countries.

"I am convinced," he added, "that it will also occupy this place in the foreseeable future. The coordination processes establish, as it were, the foreign economic conditions and prerequisites for implementing the national economic plans and lay down the methods for solving major tasks that are common to the entire socialist community."

[Question] All the 5-year plans since 1956 in which the CEMA member countries coordinated their activities reflected the characteristic features of the diverse stages of economic cooperation within the council's framework. What is characteristic of the present stage?

[Answer] As is known, the CEMA member countries are currently solving complex and extensive tasks connected with switching their national economies onto the path of intensive development. However, they are implementing this strategic line in a complicated international situation, under conditions of increasing political and economic pressure on the countries of socialism by the most aggressive imperialist circles of the West. In flagrant violation of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, these circles enforce discriminatory measures in trade relations with the council's member countries and believe they will succeed in disrupting the economic life of the individual countries and the socialist community as a whole.

Absolutely essential under these conditions is a joint program of actions BOTH IN THE FOREIGN POLICY FIELD AND IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE. Above all, we must accelerate socialist integration processes and ensure the dynamism of these processes so as to be able to free the gigantic and hitherto not wholly utilized potentials of the socialist community to develop a self-reliant economy INDEPENDENT of the West.

The imperialist circles are victims of a huge self-deception when they assume that the countries of socialism cannot exist without Western technology. Let us take the well-known affair connected with discriminatory steps against the "gas for pipes" contract. Is it at all possible to seriously consider that the U.S. sanctions might force us to abandon our plans, which, by the way, foresee that in the current 5-year plan we will build not just one but six gigantic pipelines originating in Siberia? The six gas pipelines (one of which will be used for exports) will transport 200 billion cubic meters of natural gas a year, not less than 1/7 of worldwide extraction.

In defiance of the fact that the conditions for extracting minerals and raw materials are deteriorating, the Soviet Union is determined to maintain in the future a sufficiently high level of deliveries of the most important types of raw materials to the socialist countries. Proceeding from the assessment of the energy sector as the FOUNDATION ON WHICH STANDS THE BASIC STRATEGIC INDEPENDENCE OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY the USSR is carrying out certain changes in the structure of its own economy. Aside from other things, it is increasing investments in industrial branches connected with extraction.

Certain structural changes, and that not only from the viewpoint of national interests but also from the viewpoint of the interests of the entire interstate economic complex, will apparently be carried out within the economies of the other socialist countries as well. These structural changes are connected, above all, with the solution of those problems that are now of international importance. This concerns the fuel and food problems, the problem of raising the quality of industrial goods and the set of problems connected with intensifying social production.

It is self-evident that more than one 5-year period will be needed to implement the tasks connected with rebuilding and mutually complementing the production structures of the CEMA member countries. The mechanism of integration also needs to be improved. The point is, above all, to augment the coordination of national economic plans with the harmonization of the overall economic policy of the countries concerned. I would like to note that this proposal was first specifically raised at 26th CPSU Congress and has met with support among our CEMA partners.

[Question] It transpires from the documents of the 36th CEMA session held in Budapest this June that the work aimed at implementing this proposal has already started....

[Answer] Yes, exactly. The Budapest session approved a program for coordinating the 1986-1990 national economic plans. This program comprises a whole number of new tasks. These concern, among other things, measures for coordinating invesment activities on a multilateral basis, the purchase and utilization of licenses and so forth. But it is particularly the experts on scientific prognoses that will now have to begin work. Their consultations must produce scientifically based spheres and subjects of cooperation that are both of vital importance and future-oriented.

The program of this, the seventh coordination of national economic plans pays great attention to the international division of labor, to combining the whole community's intellectual and material potentials. It can be assumed that the elaboration of the most complex tasks of scientific and technical progress will be carried out in due course through the tested forms of interaction on the basis of specialization and cooperation.

Increasing deliveries of products manufactured within the framework of production specialization represent a steady and strong tendency in the overall exchange of goods among CEMA countries. Among the mutually exchanged engineering deliveries you will find more than 10,000 items of specialized products regularly exchanged among the states of the socialist community.

Nonetheless, even in this area there still exist many untapped potentials. There still exist unwarranted parallel productions, with several countries manufacturing the same type of products. Additional measures have been prepared aimed at focusing the international division of labor fully on developing advanced engineering systems and producing top quality equipment. The specialization programs carried out within the framework of CEMA will encompass the full technological cycle, beginning with the idea and ending with the project; they will encompass the cycle from scientific research down to the organization of industrial complexes.

Such an approach must become the KEY feature of economic cooperation and must mark the content of the integration processes in the priority fields of science, technology and production. With this goal in mind, the member countries of the council have already selected seven groups of machinery and equipment to which they will devote priority attention. They include, among other things, electronic control systems, industrial robots and electricity-saving installations.

KORIONOV REVIEWS WEEK'S EVENTS IN PRAVDA

PM080935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 82 p 4

[Vitaliy Korionov "International Review"]

[Text] Pillar of Peace

The start of September was marked by a new upsurge in the people's struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war. At the call of the 10th World Congress of Trade Unions in Havana, which represented 269 million organized workers and employees, a day of trade union action for peace was held 1 September. At the same time, in connection with the anniversary of the start of World War II, the international public celebrated World Peace Day.

The mass marches, gathering and rallies held on 1 September in thousands of cities and settlements all over the world were an impressive demonstration of the activeness of peace forces. Communists and social democrats, trade union members and unorganized working people, atheists and believers, young people and members of the intelligentsia, fighters for civil rights and champions of environmental conservation -- people of the most diverse professions and political views again stated their determination to secure the curtailment of the arms race and a transition to disarmament. The consciousness of the peoples' common responsibility for the fate of the planet is emerging increasingly strongly.

The mass antiwar, antimissile demonstrations showed the peoples' understanding of what the dangerous plans of shameless imperialist forces threaten mankind with. The current U.S. administration is trying to undermine detente's achievements and consign it to oblivion. At the same time it is clearly gambling on preparing for a "protracted nuclear war" and on the possibility of winning it.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are in the vanguard of the struggle to eliminate the danger of war. The world's honest people see the major new peace initiatives by the CPSU and the Soviet state as the correct way to consolidate peace.

The solidarity among the socialist community countries is strengthening. It was remarked at the celebrations in Hanoi devoted to the SRV's national holiday: "'For Soviet Communists, solidarity with Vietnam is a command of both the heart and the mind' -- that remark by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev made a deep impression on Vietnamese hearts. We are seeking to strengthen solidarity and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union -- the bastion of peace and the devoted friend of all the world's peoples."

The consolidation of world socialism's positions infuriates the enemies of peace and progress. They stoop to anything in their desire to weaken the socialist community's positions.

On the eve of the latest tragic anniversary of the attack on Poland by Hitler's Germany another attempt was made to destabilize the situation in Poland. Antisocialist extremist forces in the country, coordinating their activity with foreign subversive centers, tried to provoke a certain section of the population, especially young people and adolescents, to stage assemblages and riots. The huge majority of working people did not support the provocateurs. Nonetheless, breaches of the peace were successfully provoked in a number of places. These events confirmed that although a serious blow has been struck against the antisocialist underground as a result of the introduction of martial law, the counter-revolutionary forces have not been smashed once and for all. These forces are backed by the notorious forces in the West interested in ensuring that Poland remains a seat of disturbance in Europe and in the world.

A PZPR Central Committee Politburo session held the other day in Warsaw expressed the conviction that the working class and all honest working people will continue to pit their patriotic stance and labor against the instigators of the riots and the forces of anarchy, who are trying to bring an immense danger down on Poland for the sake of their own antisocialist aims. The Politburo called on communists and all Poles to work creatively for the good of the country and called for the rallying of the people's patriotic forces.

In fueling the "psychological warfare" against the socialist countries, imperialism's subversive ideological centers are also pursuing an extremely utilitarian goal: to divert the attention of their countries' working people from the unattractive picture reigning in the capitalist world. Imperialism's contradictions are sharpening. The economy of the United States and the West European countries is still in the grip of crisis upheavals. Tens of millions of people are doomed to the torment of unemployment. The burden of the arms race, which militarism is placing on the shoulders of the people's masses, is becoming unendurable. In the United States, for instance, matters are reaching the point where the government will be extorting up to $1 billion per day for weapons production from taxpayers' pockets in the mid-eighties.

As for the atmosphere in relations between countries that is being implanted by Washington, it can be judged from the comment of the U.S. weekly NEWSWEEK: "No more fruitless chitchat with the partners. U.S. tactics in international trade have changed completely. Now the Reagan administration is not hesitating to strike until the blood begins to flow...."

Millions of people on the planet can see that imperialist circles are trying to drag the world to an extremely dangerous point. The force defending peace has been and remains socialism.

Aggressor Must Get Out

The situation in the Near East shows the unsolved nature of the main problems tormenting this longsuffering region.

The final detachments of Palestinian fighters have left Beirut. They have left it with honor and dignity, having ended the myth of Israel's "invincibility" and proved that the aggressor can be stopped even if he is backed by American support. It has been proved that it is impossible to destroy the PLO. The Palestinian problem awaits solution.

Nor has the main task been resolved -- that of ending the Israeli aggression. The facts show that the invader is not contemplating a withdrawal from occupied Lebanese territory. The occupiers are not only strengthening their positions in the south and the center of the country but are also moving new units into the Al-Biqa' Valley, seeking a pretext for starting military operation against Syria.

A new threat is hanging over Lebanon. Flouting the norms of international law, the aggressor is cynically interfering in the country's internal affairs and trying to dictate his will to the Lebanese Government. When he was in Washington the other day Israeli Defense Minister Sharon did not confine himself to demanding new American weapons deliveries to Israel. The emissary of the Tel Aviv "hawks" [korshuny] stated without beating around the bush that there could be no question of creating a Palestinian state. Moreover, he essentially unfolded a program for redrawing the political map of the Near East by force of arms.

Sharon had hardly returned from the United States before Pentagon boss C. Weinberger hurried to Tel Aviv. The press reports indicate that these meetings discussed plans for further expansionist actions in the Near East, this time directed against Syria and Jordan. THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, for instance: The question of how "to lay the foundation for making Jordan the next target of Israeli military operations" is being placed on the agenda. And Paris LE MONDE declares: "Israeli Government representatives envisage the possibility of extending Israeli jurisdiction to the Gaza Strip and the West Bank of the Jordan, which would make it possible to annex these regions once and for all."

In this situation the U.S. President's 1 September television speech naturally attracted attention. The U.S. press has presented the speech as the start of a "new American policy" in the Near East, a "most important foreign policy declaration" and the "culmination of a specially prepared administration campaign."

However, what does the speech indicate?

The President failed to find words to condemn the crime perpetrated by the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon. On the contrary, the speaker extolled "the military victories won by Israel in Lebanon" and offered assurances that the U.S. commitment to Tel Aviv's interests is "firm and unshakable."

It would be futile to seek in the speech any mention of the need for a withdrawal by the Israeli occupiers from the seized Arab territories, without which there can be no question of genuine peace in the Near East.

Everyone knows the paramount significance for ensuring genuine peace in the Near East of ensuring the right to life and to free, independent development for the Palestinian Arab people, whose sole legitimate representative is the PLO. How is this question viewed in the "new American initiative"? The speaker declared: "Peace cannot be achieved by the formation of an independent Palestinian state. The United States will not support the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza...." So what is Washington going to support? "Self-government by the Palestinians living on the West Bank and in Gaza in association with Jordan," it transpires.

What is Washington's attitude toward the PLO? The pretense is that the PLO simply does not exist. On the other hand a State Department spokesman, clarifying the President's speech, remarked significantly that "Israel would not like to see the PLO leaders at the negotiation table." Surely all this looks like a prearranged allocation of roles between Washington and Tel Aviv designed to foist on the Arab peoples a "peace settlement" in line only with the schemes of the Israeli aggressor and his transatlantic patron?

The President's speech says: "We have embraced the Camp David framework as the only way to proceed." However, the course of events in the Near East shows that the real point of the Camp David deal boils down to stifling the Arab countries one by one. Not peace but the further expansion of anti-Arab aggression is what the American-Israeli "strategic cooperation" is bringing the Near East. That is what the path of Camp David, which leads constantly to further dangerous conflicts, looks like in reality.

Springboard Being Prepared

Now more than ever before, commonsense, prudence and realism in approaching the problems that arise are required of statesmen. Yet another illustration of a situation in which the Washington administration is guided by a diametrically opposite principle is provided by its policy in the Caribbean. To bar the way to social changes in the Central American and Caribbean countries is the goal that American imperialism is trying to achieve. It sees the means of doing this as being able to organize military adventures against peoples seeking freedom and progress.

"The Senate resorted to saber-rattling," wrote American newspapers, describing the recent U.S. Senate resolution granting the administration the right to use "any means necessary, including the use of weapons," on the bogus pretext of "containing the Cuban threat." I refer to the so-called "Symms Amendment," submitted by the Republican Senator Symms. Secretary of State Shultz has declared that the U.S. Government supports the amendment.

The adoption of the "Symms Amendment" is characteristic of current Washington ways: It is camouflaged in the form of an amendment to the budget bill. The amendment strengthens the positions of the forces in Congress advocating direct U.S. intervention in the Caribbean. "The Symms Amendment," the Cuban paper GRANMA wrote, "is yet another example of the escalation of the Yankees' aggressive activity and the result of a policy in which obstinance and imperial arrogance prevail over realism."

C. Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, remarked that the amendment would be analogous to a "Tonkin Gulf resolution applied to Cuba."

As is well known, the U.S. Government used the "Tonkin resolution" to unleash large-scale armed aggression against Vietnam. Percy said the resolution adopted by the Senate could serve as the basis for the administration to send American troops to Cuba without the need to seek Congress' agreement, as required by the 1973 law.

The facts warn that all this is being done with an ulterior motive. The U.S. administration is organizing hostile actions against Cuba, Nicaragua and the Salvadoran patriots, creating the atmosphere for "intervention" by American troops or mercenaries in the affairs of the region's countries.

Here are a few facts in this connection. Honduras is being transformed into an operational base for an invasion. U.S. military aid to the antipeople regime in Tegucigalpa is increasing. The construction of two naval bases in the immediate vicinity of the border with Nicaragua and of three military airfields is being accelerated. Each day several American transport aircraft deliver weapons and ammunition to Honduras. It is not enough that large attack forces equipped with American weapons are already concentrated near the Nicaraguan border; up to 3,000 more cutthroats have been moved there in the last few days. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, former members of Somoza's guards are being constantly "infiltrated" across the Honduran border onto Nicaraguan territory. The U.S. and Honduran Air Forces are holding joint exercises.

"The Symms amendment," the Nicaraguan paper BARRICADA states, "is only the first step designed to clear the way for the forces of aggression."

However, it is in vain that Washington believes it possible to scare peoples who have chosen the path of freedom and independence by means of saber-rattling. The Cuban people are showing firmness and readiness to defend the motherland. Nicaragua's working people are fully determined to rebuff the imperialists' encroachments on their sovereign rights. El Salvador's courageous patriots are continuing the struggle.

The international situation is complex. The enemies of peace are doing their utmost to worsen it. But despite their intrigues, the main trend in world development is emerging clearly, the strengthening and further consolidation of the forces defending the cause of peace and progress. Soviet people, who are in the forefront of the noble struggle to prevent war, are full determined to do everything in their power to ensure that this process continues to travel in precisely this direction.

KRASIKOV EXAMINES U.S. PIPELINE SANCTIONS POLICY

LD081646 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS -- TASS news analyst Anatoliy Krasiko writes: The visit paid to London by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and his talks with his British counterpart John Nott as well as with Francis Pym, the foreign secretary, disprove the "calming" statements made by certain organs of the American press. They confirm that the Reagan government does not intend to ease its pressure on its NATO partners and that it continues to demand of them an extensive confrontation with the socialist countries. This conclusion is borne out by the pronouncements of Caspar Weinberger who said at a press conference on Tuesday that the aim of U.S. policy is not to ease "sanctions" against Western companies which supply equipment for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline, but on the contrary, to make these "sanctions" more effective.

As is known, it was the question of "sanctions" that caused the present flare-up of disagreements between the USA and other capitalist countries since the measures announced by President Reagan rest on the internal legislation of the USA but should, in his opinion, be applied in other countries as well. As if the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain, France, Italy, Japan and other sovereign states were parts of the United States, like, say, Texas or California.

The allies of the United States were so angered by their leader that representatives of West European countries who met in London on Friday to discuss the situation, refused to meet the U.S. President's special emissary of a rank lower than that of a minister, and the first hints appeared in the press concerning the possibility of reply steps against the United States.

Trying to admonish their junior partners the American leaders resorted to their traditional trick, saying that differences in the Western camp will "dangerously strengthen" the socialist community. Meantime the Soviet Union, unlike the United States, does not build its policy on pursuit of this-minute tactical advantages. The concerted foreign policy course of the socialist community, intended for a long perspective, proceeds from the need for peaceful coexistence and mutually-beneficial cooperation of states belonging to different social systems. We should like to maintain normal businesslike relations both with Western Europe and Japan and, of course, with the United States. At the same time we know well that the readiness of all countries is needed for such cooperation, and far from all are ready for it.

After the failure of its "sanctions" the head of the Washington administration is now looking for ways to hurt the Soviet Union's interests in something else so as to create if only an illusion of "victory" in its attacks on international economic cooperation.

It is so far hard to say whether such a decision will be found or not. But one thing is clear: The present American leadership does not wish to give up the disgraceful role of a destroyer of everything positive that was achieved earlier in relations between states with different social systems.

SHIP LEAVES ITALY WITH GAS PIPELINE PARTS

LD082130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The Soviet motor vessel Dubrovnik has loaded and left the Italian port of Livorno. Although this is a regular trip, the event was the center of attention for the Italian press and television. Our correspondent Valeriy Prostakov reports:

(?On board) are components for compressor stations for the Soviet gas pipeline from Urengoy to Uzhgorod. Under a contract signed 1 year ago, the Nuovo Pignone firm undertook to supply the foreign trade association Mashinoimport with 19 such stations. As you know, the Reagan administration has attempted, through economic and political pressure, to stop Italy from meeting these undertakings. What would the Italian firm have achieved by breaking the contract? Above all, enormous losses. The value of the equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline is 2/3 of the total value of the orders on which the Nuovo Pignone enterprise is now working. Experts believe that by stopping supplies to the Soviet Union the firm would have had to lay off 2,000 workers. It cannot be said that the authorities unhesitatingly decided not to give in to American dictates. Whereas in the Italian business world the prevailing tendency is to develop trade actively with the Soviet Union, in political circles there is no shrtage of advocates for taking Washington's line unreservedly. However, good sense won.

GROMYKO GREETS UN SECRETARY GENERAL ON ARRIVAL

LD081416 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS -- United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was welcomed at the airport by Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and foreign minister of the USSR, and other officials. The welcoming party included Rene Hooper Lopez, ambassador of the Republic of Peru to the USSR.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA CONDEMNS U.S. FOREIGN POLICIES

Military Policy

PM071541 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Sep 82 p 3

[Vadim Nekrasov article under the "Events and Opinions" rubric: "Nuclear Blackmail"]

[Text] The world atmosphere remains uneasy, troubled -- such is the description of the state of affairs in the international arena given these days by the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries. Indeed, the actions of the United States and some of its allies, who have adopted a course of cranking up the arms race and achieving military superiority over the socialist countries, have led to a considerable intensification of the threat of nuclear war, with all its attendant consequences.

A sense of the threat of destruction hanging over the peoples pervades present-day international relations and to an increasing extent affects the world public's assessment of any particular government's foreign policy course. This, by all accounts, explains the fact that the current makers of U.S. policy have recently begun to resort more and more frequently to phraseology that, so they believe, should attest to their love of peace. "To those taking part in peace marches I would say: My heart is with you" -- these words were uttered by none other than U.S. President Reagan while addressing the FRG Bundestag 9 June. And in a speech in Billings, a small town in Montana, after reading out loud a letter from a woman who appealed to him in her children's name "to stop the bomb," he exclaimed: "I shall persistently and untiringly strive to protect her sons from nuclear war and from any war."

However, the ostentatious love of peace does not fool many. Britain's THE GUARDIAN, for example, calls statements of this kind "nontypical instances." What is typical is something quite different: for example, the categorical refusal to follow the Soviet Union's noble example and state that the United States too will not be first to use nuclear weapons. Furthermore, statements on the likelihood that the United States is ready to initiate a nuclear war have recently become more frequent across the ocean. Thus, in a conversation with journalists, White House staffer R. Burt stated bluntly that "NATO strategy does not exclude the possibility of the West's use of nuclear weapons...and we do not intend to renounce it." U.S. General B. Rogers, NATO commander in Europe, has expressed himself in public even more categorically: "It remains a fact that we are prepared to use nuclear weapons first." According to indications by the U.S. President himself, the Pentagon has formulated a strategic plan aimed, the document says, at providing the United States with "the potential for waging a protracted nuclear war against the Soviet Union."

What else does such a position attest to other than foreign policy adventurism that could have catastrophic consequences for the whole of humanity? To assert that the United States could "survive a nuclear strike and begin to function again in a comparatively short period," as one Pentagon document says, denotes a genuine loss of all contact with reality. The above-mentioned THE GUARDIAN has written justly that "none of those who formulated these documents has even an inkling of what nuclear war will look like."

But the fact remains that the foreign policy line of the current White House occupants is an example of strikingly cynical adventurism. In essence it is the goal of confrontation with the world of real socialism, the dismantling of detente, the disruption of the military balance with the Soviet Union, the conduct of policy "from a position of strength" and the establishment along these paths of unquestionable U.S. world supremacy. With each passing month it becomes increasingly obvious that the Reagan administration has set itself, not in words but in deeds, the goal of obtaining for the United States the opportunity to dictate its will to other countries, and if Washington considers it expedient, to use any measures of compulsion for this -- including the most extreme ones.

Nuclear war is thus being transferred to the category of what is not simply possible but, under certain circumstances, even advisable -- and practical preparations for this are under way.

Foreign policy adventurism has always ultimately brought calamity to the millions of people who are pawns in the ambitious schemes of the strong of this world. History knows quite a few examples of this, but it has never before threatened each inhabitant of the world with such fatal consequences, inasmuch as the pretenders to world supremacy who from time to time have appeared on the horizon have not had at their disposal weapons capable of destroying life itself on the planet.

The quantity of these weapons now exceeds the limits of the imaginable. Nevertheless more and more new military programs, the most extensive in all U.S. history, are being conducted to the accompaniment of the bellicose tirades resounding from Washington.

From time to time reassuring words can be heard in the West, the United States included. They assert that talk of the possibility of nuclear war is nothing but a means of political pressure and that U.S. political headquarters cannot fail to be aware of how such a war would turn out for the United States itself. Is this so? First, there is the well-known psychological phenomenon of autosuggestion and self-deception, when statements made as though exclusively for others to hear are ultimately taken as indisputable fact by the authors themselves. It is known from U.S. press reports that the Pentagon has completed the formulation of a strategic plan according to which the United States is counting on winning a "protracted" nuclear war. What is this -- a bluff? Even if this were so, where is the guarantee that its initiators will not ultimately come to believe themselves?

Second, there is a well-known saying about cannons beginning to fire by themselves. This contains the wisdom of historical experience. And if today the Western press is reporting on the demands of U.S. generals for "advance permission" to use tactical nuclear weapons at their own discretion on "the West European battlefields," it is becoming obvious that this is not simply a question of political maneuvers.

And here is another factor that constrains one to vigilantly monitor the Washington politicians' intentions. A foreign policy built, as U.S. leaders themselves say, on the unpredictability of U.S. actions in a particular situation itself destabilizes the international situation. A course of confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries creates a political atmosphere in the world conducive to the emergence and deepening of conflicts. Washington's actions help to inflame them, thereby exacerbating the danger to the cause of general peace. You do not have to look far for examples. This year alone the world has witnessed the Anglo-Argentine conflict in the South Atlantic, Israel's barbarous invasion of Lebanon and the racist Pretoria regime's new aggression against Angola. There are other seats of potential conflict, too.

Washington's gamble on a greater involvement in different regional conflicts, each of which contains the threat of becoming a serious international conflagration, has recently manifested itself graphically. In the name of this policy the United States is strengthening its Rapid Deployment Force, building up its military presence in different regions of the world and formulating plans for cobbling together new military-political blocs.

To a certain extent the Soviet-U.S. talks on problems of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and the limitation and reduction of both sides' strategic weapons are undoubtedly a positive element in the current situation. The channels for discussing these questions, which are very important for preserving peace, remain open -- in which fact, incidentally, the mass actions of peace-loving forces throughout the world have played a great role.

It also remains a fact, however, that the United States, with its NATO allies' approval, is occupying a one-sided and unrealistic stance at these talks. It is striving to weaken the Warsaw Pact states' position and alter the existing approximate balance of military forces in its favor. The U.S. administration is essentially making these talks dependent on the implemention of its own military programs and has no wish to take mutually acceptable and constructive steps. It is self-evident that the achievement of agreements requires both sides to conduct them in the light of one another's legitimate interests and in accordance with the principles of equality and identical security. It is becoming increasingly clear that it will only be possible to achieve perceptible shifts at the talks via increased pressure on Washington by the states that value the good fruits of the relaxation of tension and via pressure from the broad circles of the international public.

The U.S. capital cannot now ignore that pressure since it realizes the need to seek support for its course among the other capitalist countries. It is no secret that one of the main aims of Reagan's trip to Europe last summer was his desire to mobilize the NATO allies to show solidarity with Washington's militarist, confrontational policy. However, the current flareup of contradictions between the United States and the main West European countries, although connected primarily with economic problems, essentially reflects serious divergences on foreign policy questions, too, above all in assessing the significance of detente.

Western politicians who treat problems of war and peace responsibly cannot fail to see the sharp contrast between Washington's adventurist policy and the consistent and honest policy, imbued with humanism and concern for humanity's future, of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The tremendous magnetic force of this policy and the firm resolve of the Soviet State and its Warsaw Pact allies to do their utmost to avert the threat of a nuclear missile war are in keeping with the peoples' demands and are receiving increasingly widespread support throughout the world.

Propaganda Warfare

LD090554 Moscow TASS in English 0545 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- There is one new important tendency making itself felt ever stronger in international affairs: Having unleashed a war of aggression in one part of the world or another, imperialism is waging it at two "fronts." Along with bomb blasts and submachine-gun fire, the salvoes of propaganda guns are resounding strongly, the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes.

Israeli planes dropped on west Beirut, Sidon and Tyre thousands of bombs, both conventional and downright barbarous, such as pellet, cluster and suction ones. They also dropped on those cities thousands of leaflets, posters and booklets. A propaganda offensive was conducted in parallel with military conquests.

A war at two "fronts" was being waged in another part of the world as well. During "the battle of the Falklands" the Thatcher government was expending, perhaps, its strenuous efforts and large resources to make out its tough colonialist line as an act of goodwill.

The events in Lebanon and at the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands forcefully demonstrated that the reactionary imperialist forces had never before used the propaganda machinery as outrightly and extensively to further their aggressive ends, the article stresses.

The main organizer and inspirer of this propaganda warfare is the Washington administration. Its "train" seems to be rolling along two tracks.

On the one hand, since Reagan's assumption of office arms spending has been escalated, economic "sanctions" against the socialist world have been introduced, and important international talks frustrated and, on the other, a psychological offensive has been conducted and maintained on an ever larger scale against the world of socialism, the developing countries, the liberation movement and everything advanced and progressive. Propaganda warfare has now been raised to a state level. It is being directed by the President himself and has become a [word indistinct] component of the general "crusade" carried out by the U.S. against socialist countries.

YEGOROV COMMENTS ON NEW U.S. CONGRESS SESSION

LD081120 Moscow TASS in English 1049 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

With the summer recess being over, the U.S. Congress resumed today its session which is to last just about a month. Then the U.S. top legislative body will again interrupt its work since "off year" elections are to be held early in November, in the course of which the whole of the House of Representative, and the third of the Senate are to be re-elected.

The main issues to be discussed at the session are bills linked with budget allocations. In the very first days of the work the Congress will have to resolve the question of President Reagan's veto of the bill on additional budget allocations for 1982 fiscal year. The President was discontented with the allocation by the Congress of additional 918 million dollars for social needs, while cutting the Pentagon's expenditures by 2,000 million dollars. To decline the President's veto it is required that there should be two-thirds of the votes in both chambers of the Congress, which, observers believe, it is difficult to attain in the present-day circumstances.

The capital is also to adopt bills on allocations to various ministries and governmental departments by the budget for 1983 fiscal year, beginning on October 1. But all 13 bills on allocations got stuck at congressional committees and there are practically no chances of their endorsement by the legislators before the end of the session.

The Senate is to approve the bill on increasing the "ceiling" of the state debt, which was already passed by the House of Representatives. Otherwise, by the end of September the Treasury will find itself without money at all. But the discussion of the bill at the Senate is hampered because of internal strife linked with the discussion of other bills.

The amendment to the Constitution on compulsory balancing of the state budget, which was adopted by the Senate earlier, also got hopelessly stuck at the House of Representatives.

The congressmen, by the way, are interested not so much in budget issues as in the status of their election funds. According to estimates of competent specialists, election of one member of the House of Representatives will "cost" this year from 350,000 to 400,000 dollars and of one senator -- about 4 million dollars.

LACK OF U.S.-USSR SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION DECRIED

LD082038 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the American administration has banned the publication of 100 papers submitted by American scientists to an international conference on optical instruments in San Diego late last month. Pentagon officials said Soviet scientists attending the conference could gather some military secrets from the papers, and this was the ostensible pretext for the ban. Commentary by Viktor Yanikeyev:

Obviously whether or not the papers should be published is up to the American Government to decide. However, it is hard to believe that all of them are strictly classified material, given the fact that the Soviet Union is one of the world's leaders in optical instruments. Suffice it to mention highly sophisticated instruments used in regular Soviet space missions. The Soviet Union has developed unique telescopes to observe celestial bodies in outer space. The high degree of sophistication of Soviet optical instruments is also seen from the fact that this country is a longstanding exporter of relevant technology and know-how to many countries of the world. Therefore, I have more then enough reasons to believe that the administration decision over the San Diego conference is simply a clumsy attempt to set barriers in the way of mutually advantageous cooperation in science.

The talk about the classified nature of American scientific papers reminds me of Green's "Our Man in Havana," where the man supplies the CIA with top secret drawings of parts of a vacuum cleaner.

While Green's book is a case of political satire, the administration's decision is a real fact. Clearly the administration is going ahead with its firm and consistent policy of curtailing scientific, cultural and other contacts with the Soviet Union on the wildest pretexts. I would like to remind you in this connection that because of American objections, Soviet-American agreements on space exploration, the new energy and the field of science and technology were not resumed when they expired last May. It is in these areas that the Soviet Union has achieved generally recognized progress.

Let's take space exploration for example. The American national program has been significantly curtailed, and there is increasing talk about the need to curb the shuttle program. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has been launching manned and unmanned missions with invariable success. I have no doubt in my mind that American scientists would be interested to learn about the rich experience their Soviet counterparts have in this field. Now they have been deprived of this opportunity. I shall not mention many other areas where Soviet-American contacts have proved useful; they are generally known.

I would like to note in this connection that according to THE NEW YORK TIMES news service, many American scientists have expressed utter displeasure with Washington's policy of curtailing all kinds of contacts between East and West and between the United States and the Soviet Union, and with good reason. This policy serves to deprive the United States of valuable information and hamper the development of some industries. This is an obvious truth since the United States is not the world's only prime mover of scientific progress. Without doubt, the cooperation between the two countries could yield unprecedented achievements in science and technology, achievements beneficial to all mankind. Regrettably, this goal cannot be achieved under the present American administration.

XINHUA REPORT ON 12TH CPC CONGRESS CITED

LD081630 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing September 8 TASS -- The XINHUA news agency has circulated a report on the speech made by Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), at the opening meeting of the 12th Congress of the CPC. The present congress, he stressed, is the most important forum since the seventh congress of the party. Deng Xiaoping formulated three principal tasks "confronting the Chinese people in the eighties": intensification of socialist modernization, struggle for reunion and, especially, for the return of Taiwan, struggle against hegemonism and for preserving world peace." [quotation marks as received] Lying at the heart of all these tasks, he said, is economic development since it represents the basis for solving China's external and internal problems.

Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CPC Central Committee, presented the Central Committee's report to the congress. The last few years are characterized in the XINHUA summary of the report as years of change for the Communist Party of China. This "change" is linked with the crushing of Jiang Qing's "counterrevolutionary grouping" in October 1976 and the third plenary session of the party's Central Committee in December 1978. As is known, this plenary meeting adopted Deng Xiaoping's line for the party's home and international policy.

During these years, the rapporteur said, the heavy fetters of dogmatism and of the personality cult of many years in the field of ideology were smashed, prolonged social unrest ended, the party and state leading personnel at all levels adjusted and strengthened and a start was made on removing leftist mistakes in economic work.

At present, Hu Yaobang said, our national economy has passed through its most difficult period and stepped on the road of a steady and healthy development. He said that great efforts were made to build a modernized regular army. The path we covered, he went on, is not a smooth one. Ten years of internal unrest inflicted deep wounds on the party and the country. The influence of leftist mistakes of the period of the "Cultural Revolution" and the period that preceded it is very deep and extensive. These mistakes caused very serious harm.

The CPC Central Committee, the report says, analysed and criticised the leftist mistakes of many years as well as the mistakes made by Mao Zedong during the latter years of his life, restored the real look of Mao Zedong's ideas and defined Mao Zedong's place in history. The erroneous theory of "continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" was systematically debunked in the course of the "Cultural Revolution." After noting that there are hostile elements in China who are trying to undermine socialist principles, Hu Yaobang said that after the liquidation of the exploiter class as such the majority of contradictions in Chinese society ceased to have the character of class struggle and therefore the class struggle ceased to be the main contradiction in public life.

Much of the report was devoted to economic problems. After the third plenary meeting, the rapporteur said, the CPC Central Committee set about removing, in the first place, leftist mistakes which existed for many years in the management of agriculture. Disproportions between light and heavy industries were removed, correlation between accumulation and consumption changed, and the volumes of inordinately large-scale capitalist construction reduced. He said that the main aim of socialist production and construction is to meet the growing material and cultural requirements of the people.

Touching upon prospects of development of the economy of the People's Republic of China, the chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China said that within the next 20 years China would exert major efforts to quadruple the annual industrial and agricultural production of the country. When that goal is attained, said Hu Yaobang, China will be in the first ranks of the countries of the world for national income and gross output of the main types of industrial and agricultural production. Material and cultural standards of the people are to attain the average world level. The country's economic and defensive might will be by far greater as compared with the present-day level.

Development of links and expansion of technical-economic exchange with foreign countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit is China's firm strategic course, according to the reporter. Foreign capital should be attracted as far as possible for the needs of construction. Meanwhile, Hu Yaobang declared that it is necessary to be aware of the harmful influence of bourgeois ideology and to stop it, to come out against any admiration for what is foreign.

Touching upon the draft of the revised rules of the Communist Party of China, submitted for consideration of the party's 12th congress, Hu Yaobang said that many cardinal changes had been introduced into it, leftist errors had been eliminated.

More strict ideological, political and organizational demands are made to the party members and party workers, as compared with all previous rules of the Communist Party of China, stressed Hu Yaobang. In the draft new rules, he said, it is stressed that the party prohibits the cult of personality in all its forms. The post of the chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China is abolished in the new rules. There will only be general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Characterising the present-day state of affairs in the Communist Party of China, Hu Yaobang admitted that the pernicious influence of internal stormy upheavals, which continued for over ten years, has not been eliminated yet, that the noxious influence of the ideology of the exploiter class somewhat increased in the new conditions. The task was set to correct the style of the party's work. It is planned to consolidate the guiding organs and to carry out a new registration of all party members, as a result of which those who would not be up to the party membership demands, will be expelled from the party or they will be asked to leave it.

In the foreign policy section of the report the chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China said that China would abide by the independent foreign policy course. He did not rule out a possibility that Chinese-Soviet relations might develop towards normalization.

Hu Yaobang said that China had noticed that Soviet leaders repeatedly expressed the desire to improve the relations with China and noted that not words, but deeds are important.

The reporter dwelt much on substantiation of the thesis that China does not strive for hegemony in its international policy, that China adheres to the course of ensuring and defending universal peace.

The hope for further development and expansion of Chinese-Japanese and Chinese-American relations was expressed in the report. It was noted that China's relations with the United States are darkened by the American approach to Taiwan as an independent state entity.

China's common destiny with countries of the "Third World" is emphasised in the report and the readiness to conduct jointly with them resolute struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism is declared.

The XINHUA news agency reported that the congress adopted the new rules of the Communist Party of China on September 6.

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 2209 GMT on 8 September, in its review of the Soviet central press for 9 September, reports that: "All the newspapers publish the XINHUA report of the speech by Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the CPC Central Committee, at the opening of the 12th CPC Congress."]

Changes in Party Structure

LD071800 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] The 12th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, which is going on in Beijing now, has introduced essential changes in the party's structure. The posts of chairman of the Central Committee and of his deputies are canceled. A post of the general secretary is introduced. The power of the Disciplinary Commission is considerably expanded and a new commission of councillors is set up. It is believed to be headed by Deng Xiaoping. The Beijing mass media continue to publish abstracts from the report as well as from speeches by delegates. It is admitted in them in particular that there are such phenomena in the ranks of the Chinese Communist Party as corruption, inefficiency and indifference. It is underlined that if the party does not rid itself of them its leading role will become doubtful.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES JAPANESE BUSINESSMAN

LD082024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, today received Seiji Tsutsumi, an eminent representative of Japanese business circles and chairman of the board of the Seibu Corporation. In a conversation held in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere they discussed the development of Soviet-Japanese cultural links.

U.S. NUCLEAR SUBMARINE SAID TO DOCK AT YOKOSUKA

LD082246 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] An American nuclear submarine, the Permit, has put in at the Japanese port of Yokosuka. The port is becoming a major U.S. stronghold in the Far East. A decision has been reached to make it a permanent base for eight strategic nuclear submarines. Japan's involvement into Washington's dangerous nuclear strategy is causing growing public resentment. A wave of meetings of protest swept through the country timed to the 37th anniversary of Japan's capitulation in the Second World War. The country's major antiwar organization, the Old Japan Council for a Ban on Nuclear Weapons, and the Japanese Peace Committee, have called for more manifestations (?for its call) to have the American war bases in the country scrapped.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV CONGRATULATE DPRK LEADERS

LD081712 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov have sent a congratulatory telegram to Kim Il-song and Yi Chong-ok, the leaders of the Korean People's Democratic Republic (DPRK), on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the formation of the DPRK.

It is pointed out in the telegram that the proclamation of the first independent, democratic state of workers and peasants on Korean soil in the September of 1948 became an outstanding historic event in the life of the Korean people. The DPRK's socio-economic successes are a convincing illustration of the advantages of socialism as the most progressive social system, as the result of the DPRK's close cooperation with the other socialist countries.

The Soviet leaders expressed confidence that "the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue to develop and grow stronger for the good of our peoples and of the entire world socialism, in the interests of joint struggle against imperialism and international reaction, for peace and social progress."

DPRK Ambassador's Reception

SK090853 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong DPRK ambassador in the Soviet Union, yesterday hosted a reception in commemoration of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK -- the national day of Korea.

At the reception, Comrade Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Comrade Bodyul, deputy chairman of USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials were present.

KARMAL ADDRESSES MEETING OF PANJSHER FIGHTERS

PM080911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Firm Determination"]

[Text] Kabul, 2 Sep -- The DRA is displaying good will on questions of the normalization of relations with its neighbors. However, unfortunately, as a result of plots nurtured by imperialist forces headed by the United States, bandits and mercenaries are still being trained on Pakistani territory and dispatched to Afghanistan to commit acts of terrorism. This was stated by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council. He addressed a meeting with members of a detachment of defenders of the revolution who had taken part in the defeat of counter revolutionary gangs in the Panjsher District.

Babrak Karmal assessed highly the courage and heroism displayed by the young party members in defending the gains of the April Revolution and the interests of the country's working people.

We cannot allow the country to be thrown back into the past. Our party and revolution, B. Karmal said, demand that we totally eliminate the counterrevolutionary gangs and focus our efforts on building a new, happy and flourishing society in Afghanistan. It can be said confidently that thanks to the party's correct and principled general line, its work methods and the expansion of the public organizations, an increasing number of Afghans are taking our side and urging us to safeguard peace and security throughout the country.

U.S.-BACKED ESPIONAGE AGAINST DRA ALLEGED

PM080929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 82 p 5

[Special correspondent B. Tretyachenko dispatch: "Who Trains the Killers?"]

[Text] Kabul, 2 Sep -- The Afghan Foreign Ministry held a press conference for local and foreign correspondents here today in connection with the publication of the pamphlet entitled "The Real Face of the Afghan Counterrevolution" by the newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR. There were numerous newspaper, radio and television correspondents and representatives of the public in the hall.

Weapons, including chemical weaons, seized from bandit formations were on display. Almost all of them bear the stamp "Made in USA," ...China," "...Egypt" and so on.

"In our book we have tried to describe the bandits' crimes against the peaceful population of the DRA with the utmost truthfulness," one of the pamphlet's authors (S. Rakhpu), said. "Turn its pages and take a good look at the victims of the fanatics who spare nobody and nothing -- people, hospitals, schools, mosques. The pharisees from Washington love to go on about the defense of human rights. But what, for instance, are the ordinary teachers and mullahs in certain districts of the provinces of Konarha, Faryab, Balkh or Vardak guilty of?"

The White House's assistants would show considerably less effrontery if they did not have the support of the transatlantic moneybags who generously underwrite the basmaks' crimes. According to the foreign press, aid to Pakistan, which is the chief military bridgehead against the DRA, exceed $1 billion in the last 2 years.

"Indeed, our bosses aren't stingy," declared a Pakistani officer, Said Mohammad Ali, who had been sent into Afghan territory and seized by the DRA security organs. "They train us in special skills and in terrorist actions against the DRA authorities and the peaceful inhabitants."

The Pakistani spy described how the future saboteurs were taught by Japanese and U.S. instructors at the Lahore center, where he went after graduating from the special espionage school in Quetta.

At the center Ali also received linguistic and geographical training with special reference to Afghanistan. In 1981 Ali engaged in shipping small arms from Pakistan into the DRA on the instruction of the Lahore center. Then came a new assignment. In January this year an aircraft of the Lahore espionage center transported Ali onto DRA territory and he parachuted into Nimruz Province.

According to his assignment he was to establish contact with bandits and collect information with their help about the Afghan Army's armaments and positions and about Afghanistan's military potential. He was also to organize and carry out terrorist actions.

USE OF U.S. CW WEAPONS IN AFGHANISTAN ALLEGED

PM080903 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Sep 82 p 3

[TASS correspondent R. Musin dispatch for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA under the rubric "Kabul Calling": "Grenades for Basmaks"]

[Text] Afghanistan's BAKHTAR agency has broadcast a DRA Defense Ministry report which says that on 25 August in the small town of (Shakhriz), 8 km from the city of Bamian, chemical weapons were used against DRA armed force by hired bandits brought into Afghan territory.

According to eyewitness evidence, the report notes, bandits hiding in an apartment block threw a handgrenade which released a cloud of white smoke as it exploded. Soldiers entering the affected area began to choke. At the site of the explosion a grenade case 60 mm in diamenter and 120 mm long was discovered bearing the inscription in English "Made in Britain to U.S. order," and symbols defining the type of chemical grenade.

This is not the first instance of the use of toxic substances by the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble, which obtains its weapons from world imperialism. The present instance attests that the United States does not shrink from any means in the struggle against the lawful Afghan Government.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN AFGHANISTAN NOTED

LD081030 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS -- There are positive results in Afghanistan's economic development, notwithstanding difficulties caused by counter-revolutionary actions, writes the journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] in its September issue.

Thus for instance, last year's national income went up by 3.4 per cent, as compared with the previous year, and amounted to about 95,000 million Afghanis. New key enterprises and structures of the gas and food industry, communication, power industry, public health were put into exploitation. Many large enterprises started rhythmic production. Tendencies become outlined for overcoming a reduction in the gross national product witnessed in the past.

More than 70,000 hectares of former feudal land will be distributed among 74,000 peasant families in the course of implementation of the new programme in pursuance of the democratic land reform, the article points out. The cooperative movement will be further developed in the republic. More than 150 cooperative unions are planned to be formed in the country this year alone.

In the struggle for building a new Afghanistan the people of the republic gets ever growing support on the part of the progressive and peace forces. Rendering economic and technical assistance to the young republic, the Soviet Union helps strengthen the Afghan national economy, its independence from foreign monopolies.

"Time works for revolutionary Afghanistan", the journal stresses in conclusion. "There is no doubt that the designs of enemies of the Afghan revolution, all attempts to undermine it are doomed to failure. Backed by support and assistance of their numerous friends, the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are fully determined to follow the path chosen."

VIETNAM CP'S TO HUU PRAISES TIES WITH USSR

PM080919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Hanoi Celebrations"]

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Sep -- A ceremonial session was held here today devoted to the SRV's national holiday. It was attended by Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee; Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV State Council; Pham Van Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; and other leaders of the republic.

To Huu, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, who spoke at the session, stressed that the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SRV, signed about 4 years ago, has now acquired unprecedented strength. "For Soviet Communists, solidarity with Vietnam is dictated both by their hearts and by their minds" -- these words of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev made a profound impression on Vietnamese hearts. We are striving to strengthen solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union -- the bulwark of peace and devoted friend of all the planet's peoples. This striving forms the basis of the foreign policy of the VCP and our state and is a reliable guarantee of our victories.

The Vietnamese people are making every effort to contribute to the struggle for peace and international security and against the arms race. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are in the vanguard of this struggle. The USSR's peace initiatives, vividly encapsulated in the Peace Program for the Eighties and in L.I. Brezhnev's speeches, are a powerful factor in inspiring the peoples' struggle for peace, security and cooperation.

At present, the speaker stressed, the Vietnamese people are successfully implementing the two tasks which face the country -- building socialism and reliably defending the socialist fatherland.

In a concluding address Truong Chinh called on the Vietnamese working people to launch a socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the Fifth VCP Congress decisions and to mark the 38th year of the people's power in Vietnam with new labor successes.

PRAVDA REPORTS BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV TELEGRAM

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 September on page 1 carries the Brezhnev and Tikhonov message to SRV leaders on the occasion of the SRV's national day. It has been compared to the Moscow Domestic Service report published on page E 1 of the 2 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the heading "Brezhnev, Tikhonov Greet Vietnamese Leaders" and the following variation has been noted:

PRAVDA substitutes the following for introductory paragraph of the Moscow Domestic report... [Text] To Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee;

To Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council;

To Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers;

To Comrade Nguyen To Huu chairman of the SRV National Assembly.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers and all the Soviet people and on our own account we send to you, dear comrades, the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, the SRV State Council, National Assembly and Council of Ministers and all the fraternal Vietnamese people warm greetings and most cordial congratulations on the SRV's national holiday.

AFL-CIO 'SUBVERSIVE PLANS' IN POLAND DENOUNCED

LD082110 Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 8 Sep 82

["Provocations Against Poland" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

On that foggy day in February, VIP limousines pulled up one after another to the building of the AFL-CIO headquarters. The leaders of the U.S. largest trade union were gathering for an emergency session of the Executive Committee. What was it that had made trade union bosses put aside for a while their current concerns? Was it the rising wave of unemployment in the USA, which topped the unprecedented figure of 10 million, the alarming decline in production, or reprisals of Washington authorities against strikers? No, it was not. The reactionary AFL-CIO bosses, furious over the fact that "the Polish 'game'" they hoped for, had literally "swam away" from them, gathered for an emergency session in order to discuss... the "Polish question" and to work out a so-called new tactic whose substance boiled down to focusing on the need to use all the means available to pressure the Polish leadership to achieve a restoration of Solidarity, as well as to demand that the U.S. administration and Congress assume an increasingly tougher stance vis-a-vis Poland and the USSR.

In carrying out the subversive plans for the AFL-CIO bosses, the carefully hand-picked propaganda apparatus of the trade union is hectically busy concocting all kinds of anti-Polish and anti-Soviet "appeals", "manifestos" and slogans, producing fabrications and provocative "instructions". This flurry of propaganda activities, at times growing hysterical, aims not only at supporting and publicizing the reactionary underground in Poland, not only at encouraging the enemies of the Polish people and nudging them to anti-government postures and terrorism. This is also a kind of a screen, using which, the CIA, long and closely linked with the AFL-CIO top leaders, is trying to place its material support for the counter-revolution on a "legal foundation."

It was no coincidence that the AFL-CIO announced that, allegedly, the means to be earned by spreading anti-Polish publications "around the world" would be channelled into a "fund for assistance to Polish workers". It goes without saying that the sums in the possession of the "fund" are composed not only of and not so much of the receipts from sales of anti-Polish lampoons invented by paid quill-drivers, of remittances coming from different reactionary organizations, or, say, of donations of "money-bags" with a propensity for charity who have decided to contribute to "the struggle against communism". These sums consist above all of financial allocations from special CIA funds. In this connection, one would be in order to recall that the austerity now advocated by the U.S. administration has in no way affected the U.S. special services. The U.S. "intelligence community" possesses powerful financial resources which, back in mid-seventies, exceeded, according to the U.S. chief accounting office, 16 billion dollars.

What are the ends to achieve which the money from the so-called "assistance funds" set up within the AFL-CIO framework (and not only within that framework) is being spent? The answer can be found in Polish press reports: While examining trucks carrying "gifts" to Poland from West Germany, Szczecin customs officials found a large consignment of copying machines and printing dyes, and other materials for the extremists operating in the underground; in Kielce, local Polish authorities found an arms cache, in Gdansk, Sopot, and Gdynia authorities liquidated underground printing houses equipped with advanced Western printing equipment; in Wroclaw they found a subversive underground radio station... Yes, operating through the AFO-CIO and some reactionary organizations, like the so-called League for the Defence of Production Democracy created under the trade union's aegis, the CIA spares no money for its henchmen in Poland. But, as one can see, this money is just squandered with increasing frequency.

PRAVDA: POLISH PAPER REJECTS U.S. 'SYMPATHY'

PM081137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 82 p 5

[TASS report: "TRYBUNA LUDU on the White House Statement"]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Sep -- In connection with the latest statement on Polish affairs by the White House press spokesman the paper TRYBUNA LUDU writes: Perhaps one should not bother with this statement which, after all, is only one voice in the West's anti-Polish choir. But they are the pronouncements of the U.S. President, and this fact is significant. Who then is expressing sympathy in connection with the events of 31 August 1982 and their consequences, which are undoubtedly an integral part of the Polish drama? A man who in recent months has repeatedly expressed views which leave no doubt as to the true intentions of the present U.S. administration regarding Poland.

The intention is to manipulate the Polish crisis and exploit Poland's internal difficulties in such a way that the drama develops into an open tragedy. It was the U.S. administration which initiated and which is continuing the sophisticated propaganda campaign against Poland. It was President Reagan who said in one of his anticommunist speeches that socialism (in Poland and anywhere else) should be dealt with unceremoniously. And it is President Reagan personally who is stiffening the sanctions against Poland.

The U.S. President is doing all this in order to play on Poles' emotions and kindle political passions, hatred and intolerance. In short, he is trying to bring about a national tragedy for us. The President needs this tragedy, TRYBUNA LUDU writes in conclusion, for his own imperial purposes which have nothing in common with Polish interests. That is the source of sympathy recently expressed by the U.S. President.

SIEGE OF POLISH EMBASSY IN BERN ENDS

LD091036 Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw September 9 TASS -- According to a Polish radio report, the Swiss Police have seized today the building of the Polish Embassy in Bern, released the hostages and arrested the terrorists.

POLISH SPOKESMAN ON 'STRANGE' BEHAVIOR OF SWISS

LD081414 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1331 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Sep (TASS) -- In accordance with international law, full responsibility for resolving problems linked with the criminal act of terrorists against the embassy and diplomatic personnel of the Polish People's Republic in Bern lies with the Swiss authorities. This was stated by a representative of the Polish Foreign Affairs Ministry during a press conference for foreign journalists here.

He reported that the Swiss authorities have not yet replied to the Polish Government's proposal to send a special group to Switzerland to coordinate with the local authorities in liberating the embassy workers. It was noted at the press conference that at the moment there are still five hostages in the embassy. From what the people who have been freed have said, it is known that the terrorists are well armed and also have antitank grenades.

The representatives of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs pointed out the strange position of the Swiss authorities, who have permitted Western journalists to establish a direct telephone link with the terrorists, which promotes fanning up an uproar over the incident. The local authorities have also made it difficult for Polish Foreign Ministry representatives, who have arrived in connection with the incident in Bern, to hold contacts with the freed hostages.

PRAVDA: SED'S TISCH ON GDR ECONOMIC STRATEGY

PM031521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Free German Trade Union Federation National Executive Committee: "Revealing Reserves"]

[Text] Berlin, August -- By the early seventies demands for a further buildup of economic potential had increased substantially in the GDR. Today the relationship is greater than ever between attainments of the national economy, people's material and cultural living standard and the solution of the tasks connected with safeguarding peace. Reporting to the 10th party congress Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, stressed: "The SED's social policy is focused on the economy and on our people's great work in ensuring the national economy's rapid upsurge. This is where the question of further successes in building developed socialism is resolved."

In the GDR a developed socialist society is being built with the country at the juncture of two opposing social systems. In response to the imperialist forces' new challenges and the continuation of their course toward confrontation and the arms race it is essential to mobilize all economic potential for the consistent implementation of the Peace Program of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states. We realize full well that to make peace durable the strength of the socialist system and constant concern for the consolidation of its might are necessary.

In the struggle for the further all-round upsurge of the GDR national economy of increasing significance are questions of improving the correlation between expenditure and results and improvement of the efficiency and quality of work, the SED Central Committee fourth plenum, held in June, noted with new force. Wherever there is production these proportions must be reviewed and pondered in light of today's new conditions. After all, to attain the projected economic goals we now have fewer raw material and energy resources than previously planned. Since we maintain economic relations with the capitalist countries, too, the results of the imperialist crises and the connected explosions of prices for raw materials and energy sources also partially affect our economy. That is why less favorable foreign economic conditions have taken shape for the GDR in recent years. And to ensure the necessary means for the socialist state's political, social and cultural development in the aggravated international atmosphere and the intensified confrontation with imperialism and to enhance the socialist state's defense capability, rapid growth rates are needed for the national economy.

The economic strategy for the eighties elaborated by the 10th SED Congress directs the party and all GDR working people toward a new, higher level of utilizing the advantages of socialism in practical work. More substantial labor productivity growth than before is now being advanced to the center of the party's economic strategy. Important sources for this growth are acceleration of scientific and technical progress, reduction of production expenditure, effective use of existing fixed capital, and rational distribution of the work force. In other words, it is a case of over-all improvement in correlation of production expenditure and the results of labor and radically enhancing the economy's efficiency.

The current 5-year plan aims at increasing industrial and commodity production by 31 percent and national income growth by 28 percent and of achieving this without a substantial increase in the expenditure of energy, raw material and fuel. Another very important goal is to save manpower. Relying mainly on the socialist rationalization of production, it is planned to save 3 billion hours of work time, equivalent to the labor of over 300,000 people a year or approximately 10 percent of all those now employed in industry. Fulfillment of these complex tasks is perfectly feasible, but we realize that so far their implementation has only just begun.

The thoroughgoing process of improving the national economy also set major new for the trade unions, which represent the interests of the working people. We have embarked on their fulfillment, convinced that the advantages of the socialist planned economy, primarily its ability to react flexibly to everything new and progressive, create the necessary preconditions for this. And the paths to the attainment of this goal are opened up in the 10 basic avenues of the SED's economic strategy. This strategy is the point of departure and basis of socialist competition which is being undertaken in the GDR under the slogan "Rapid economic growth through raising labor productivity and improving efficiency and quality. Everything for the benefit of the people and peace."

And let our enemies wax as hypocritical as they please about the role of the trade unions under socialism, for we know that if the trade unions in the socialist society fail to take the most resolute part in the struggle to boost their country's economy then they fail to fulfill their main function: being the representatives of the interests of the working class and all working people.

At the 10th congress of the Free German Trade Union Federation [FDGB] held in April this year in the GDR's capital, Berlin, E. Honecker noted that the GDR trade unions' activity is acquiring growing significance because it directs the initiative of millions of its members primarily and mainly toward the most important thing: conscientious creative labor ensuring the growth of the achievements and effectiveness of the national economy.

The pledges of the working people at the steelworks in Riesa and a number of other combines and enterprises set the tone for the 1982 competition and have become the basis for the working people's mass movement aimed primarily at using qualitative factors of economic growth. The decisions to develop competition taken at meetings of trade union officials this year direct us toward resolutely advancing production intensification thanks to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and socialist rationalization and toward considerably enhancing labor productivity and producing more with smaller expenditures, and in all this improving the worker's working and daily living conditions.

Of special significance are the pledges of the Riesa metallurgical workers, in which they plan not only to save part of the stocks of raw materials and semi-manufactures and energy allocated to them under the plan but at the very start of the year, to refuse to take them -- that is, to hand them back to the state. The state can promptly put these resources into economic circulation to implement other tasks. The example of Riesa attests that the GDR working class was vigorously joined in the struggle to enhance the efficiency of the national economy and fully approves the SED's economic strategy.

During socialist competition the republic's working people have widely taken up another important initiative -- providing 2 days' above-plan output this year with no additional expenditure of raw materials or energy sources.

In our time science and technology are the decisive factor in the growth of national economic achievements. We constantly recall that collective socialist labor is primarily the effective linking of knowledge and the ability of workers, researchers, designers and technicians.

A testimony to the fact that socialism can effectively combine scientific and technical progress with mass initiative is the constant growth of the ranks of innovators and rationalizers, which has been considerably promoted by their active, creative participation in the socialist rationalization of production. The GDR trade unions attach enormous significance to the fact that the working people's proposals, ideas and comments were comprehensively studied and considered in preparing the establishments' rationalization projects. And the greatest effect is achieved at those enterprises where long-term rationalization programs have been elaborated; after extensive discussion by the working people they are also approved at trade union meetings of officials.

A graphic example in this sphere is the initiative of the collective of the petrochemical combine in Schwedt, whose slogan is "Produce more with fewer people." The aim of the petrochemical workers was to reduce the number of jobs so as to release 2,400 persons from their own ranks to serve new shops and installations. And that goal has been attained. Thanks to further comprehensive rationalization measures, the Schwedt chemical industry workers have resolved to create the necessary preconditions for releasing a further 820 people for new projects before 1985.

The trade unions are comprehensively assisting the development of the innovators' movement which has become an important component of socialist competition. In the GDR now every third worker is an innovator. The saving obtained from the implementation of their suggestions has increased over the past 5 years from M3.7 billion to approximately M4.9 billion. Is this not confirmation of the working people's boundless creative powers!

The struggle for high production efficiency presupposes a high level of political and organizational leadership of socialist competition. Here it is particularly important to define the specific goals of competition with a consideration for specific conditions which requires close comradely cooperation between the trade union committees and the economic leaders. The purposeful orientation of socialist competition toward the attainment of the highest labor successes requires consistent implementation of principles like concreteness, comparing results, accountability and effectiveness. The trade unions' persistent work in this field includes, of course, a resolute struggle against oversimplification and formalism. The key criterion of competition is the attainment of the best correlation between expenditure and results.

As a school of socialism, organizer of socialist competition and fully empowered representative of the interests of workers and employees, the GDR trade unions are actively promoting the mobilization of the masses' creative forces for the further upsurge of the national economy. Under the leadership of the working class's Marxist-Leninist vanguard -- the SED -- the GDR working people are fully determined to cope with the new tasks of socialist building.

HUSAK, AL-QADHDHAFI STATEMENTS AT PRAGUE MEETING

LD090616 Moscow TASS in English 0550 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Prague September 9 TASS -- Czechoslovakia strongly denounces the criminal actions of Israel against Lebanon, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, has stated during his meeting with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution and head of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is paying an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. He stressed that Czechoslovakia jointly with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community will continue to give support to the just struggle of the Palestinian patriots and other Arab peoples.

The present-day situation in the Middle East demands the further consolidation of the unity and solidarity of all the anti-imperialist forces, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said in his reply speech. Libya, he said, intends to continue to make its contribution towards extending and promoting relations of friendship and cooperation between the socialist countries and the Arab peoples.

U.S. TO DEPLOY LATEST RECONNAISSANCE PLANES IN UK

LD082006 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 8 TASS -- The U.S. Strategic Air Command intends to deploy on Britain's territory early next year a squadron of 18 latest reconissance planes "TR-1" designed for electronic espionage against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The Pentagon's representative said that the planes will be based at the U.S. air base in Alconberry, Cambridge. According to the FRANCE PRESSE report the "TR-1" aircraft have on board complex equipment that makes it possible to collect intelligence information "deep inside the enemy's territory" without entering its air space.

The "TR-1" aircraft manufactured by the Lockheed Corporation is the successor of the "U-2" spy plane of the ill fame. Deployment of these spy planes in Britain is the first case when the "TR-1" aircraft will be used outside the confines of the United States.

AUTUMN FORGE MANEUVERS MAINTAIN 'WAR PSYCHOSIS'

LD082130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] According to an announcement from the NATO headquarters, maneuvers of the North Atlantic bloc's armed forces start in central Europe on 9 September. The exercises, which will go on until 24 September, are an integral part of the bloc's major autumn military maneuvers called Autumn Forge-82. They will involve ground and air force units from six NATO countries: The United States, Britain, Canada, the FRG, Holland and Belgium. The codename, Cold Fire, is indicative: translated from English it means kholodny ogon, very close, is it not, both verbally and in implication to the term cold war [kholodnaya voyna]. And I feel it quite faithfully reflects the purpose of these maneuvers in the very heart of Europe, to maintain tension and the war psychosis.

NETHERLANDS ELECTION RESULTS ASSESSED

LD090930 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] The Hague September 9 TASS -- The Labour Party opposing the deployment of American cruise missiles in the country's territory was a success at the early parliamentary elections, which were held in The Netherlands yesterday. According to preliminary election returns published here, the Socialists have won the largest number of seats in parliament: 47 out of 150. In the old composition of the Second Chamber of the parliament the Labour Party had 44 seats.

The Christian Democratic Appeal Party (CDA) led by former Prime Minister A. van Agt, which declares for the implementation of NATO's missile decision, has lost a considerable number of votes and will now have 45 seats (instead of 48 earlier). The Democrats 66 (D'66), the third partner in the former government coalition, have suffered a serious setback. They have lost almost two-thirds of the votes and will now have only six seats (instead of 17 earlier).

Many voters, who earlier backed the CDA and D'66, voted for the candidates of the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD) -- the right wing liberals appearing from conservative positions. That party has increased the number of its parliamentary seats from 26 to 36. The Communist Party of the Netherlands (CPN) reserved three seats in the parliament.

As none of the parties won a majority of seats in the second chamber of the Dutch parliament, only a coalition cabinet can be formed.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA INTERVIEWS KING HUSAYN

PM081451 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Sep 82 p 14

[Interview with King Husayn of Jordan by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA special correspondent Igor Belyayev and APN bureau chief in Jordan Konstantin Maksimov: "Jordan: To Be or Not To Be?"; interview conducted in Amman in August -- passages in all capitals published in boldface type]

[Text] Amman, Aug -- Like the other Arab countries, Jordan is experiencing one of the most tense periods in its history. It appears that the Hashemite Kingdom's present ordeal is probably the most dangerous, although at first glance it may seem that we are exaggerating. Indeed, yet another -- the sixth -- aggressive brutal war by Israel against the Arabs is underway in Lebanon. Everything seems to be as usual on the streets of Amman, like other Jordanian cities. As yet no incident has occurred along the hundreds of kilometers of the Jordanian-Israeli border. We are convinced, however, that the historical situation now being experienced by the Near East and all the Arabs is considerably more complex than it appears at first glance. People in Jordan understand this and realize that what is happening in Lebanon and Israel's attempt to destroy the national patriotic forces of that Arab country and the Palestinian resistance movement have the most direct relevance to this Arab state. Storm clouds are beginning to gather around Jordan. Of course, it is no accident that Israel has now begun to talk at the top of its voice, so to speak, about the so-called "Jordanian option" for a solution of the Palestinian problem.

Jordan is indeed truly faced with Hamlet's question -- to be or not to be? But why only Jordan? King Husayn's answers to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's questions are convincing.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: Your Majesty, how do you assess the current military-political situation in the Near East? What is most characteristic of it? are all the Arabs really now experiencing a time of serious trials?

[King Husayn] Yes, the Arab nation is today experiencing the most complex and grim period since the beginning of the century. Indeed, it is now undergoing an exceptionally complex and severe trial. At the same time I am fully confident that the Arabs, who have a very ancient history and in the past have worked wonders and set examples of valor and heroism, are capable of safeguarding their future. I hope it is not far off. The Arab nation will be able to strengthen itself, restore its dignity, preserve and defend itself and regain its rights. The situation is exceptionally difficult and dangerous. Maybe it is the challenge the Arab needs in order to get back to the necessary level to effectively repel the danger. I refer to the proper level of combat capability.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: Can Israel's current aggression in Lebanon be regarded as the last war, that is, as leading to any kind of a settlement of the Near East's extremely critical problems? What aims is Israel pursuing in the war?

[King Husayn] It probably is not the last war. If we look at the stance of Israel and its Zionist leaders and listen to their statements, it becomes clear that this is indeed most likely not the last war. It is a kind of operation paving the way for the swallowing and assimilation of all the Palestinian lands by Israel and -- this must be particularly emphasized today -- for a transition to the assimilation of other Arab territories. The next objective, the other target after Lebanon, will certainly be Jordan. Israel is doing its utmost to convince the world that the Palestian state belongs on Jordanian soil. However, Israel's leaders are deluded when they declare that such a state can be created in Jordan. That runs counter to commonsense. There can be no question of lasting peace, of lasting and just peace, until their right to their homeland and to the land occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, is fully restored to the Arab people of Palestine. On the other hand, Israel is trying to force the population of the occupied Arab territories to leave their land.

Various means and methods of pressure, terror and violence and the moral oppression experienced by our brothers on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip are being used to this end. Israel is trying to occupy the Arabs' land with new Israeli settlements, so that when the time of self-determination comes for the Palestinian Arabs, it can secure a majority in these regions that will make it possible to hold sway in the occupied territories to whatever extent they choose. I am not confident that this war is the last. Our region can be saved from the dangerous consequences of Israeli policy and from Israel's claims to this part of the world only by the following:

IN THE INTER-ARAB ARENA: Reorganization and an examination of all the Arab world's problems. This must be done at the highest level and with the utmost frankness and clarity. None of the problems of the Arabs and of the entire Near East must be excluded from the examination so that as a result material and human resources can be defined and distributed appropriately in order to formulate a strong Arab position in the face of the danger.

IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA: Our stance must be precisely formulated and swiftly linked with a new political action aimed at seeking an all-embracing just Near East settlement with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the Palestinians who are represented in the PLO, which is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and also with the participation of the great powers and all other states that want to make a contribution to a really peaceful process. International moral pressure may lead to progress along the path of achieving peace in the Near East and avoiding disasters that may pose a threat not only to the region but also to the cause of world peace.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: What are Israel's true aims in Lebanon? What is most characteristic of its military and political tactics in achieving its objectives in the Near East?

[King Husayn] Israel's objectives in Lebanon are similar to its objectives in past operations. Israel constantly tries to expand at others' expense and to make acquisitions for itself at the expense of the Arab nation. Israel is trying, as in the past -- successfully, it must be admitted -- to unexpectedly confront the world with a new status quo. In such cases world attention is diverted toward solving the questions connected with settling the situation that has been created, in other words the new situation, while the basic problem requiring settlement, on which the main attention ought to have been focused and whose solution may provide the basis for restoring a just peace, is forgotten or else the pretense is that it is forgotten.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: How is Israel's aggression in Lebanon influencing the Arabs and the political and moral climate in the Arab countries? Can it be said that the orgy of cruelty that Israel has unleashed on Lebanon and the Palestinians and the fact of the occupation of Beirut, an Arab capital, have now influenced the state of mind in the Arab countries?

[King Husayn] The moral oppression that people in this part of the Arab world are experiencing today, and I am sure it is felt in the overwhelming majority of Arab countries, is making itself increasingly strongly felt as a result of this terrible war. We are experiencing this, but we will rebuff these attempts, we will rebuff them with all our strength and resources. If you are going to ask about the reason for the present state of the Arabs, why we are so uncoordinated and even incapable of presenting a united front against yet another Israeli war, the reason is that hostile forces have succeeded in disuniting the Arab nation by leading it away from the principles on which it began the struggle early this century: the principles of Arab unity, the Arab national movement or Arab nationalism. The disunity that has occurred, the disagreements that have arisen among the Arabs and the consequent struggles have encouraged Israel and Zionism, which covet Arab land. The objective of Israel and Zionism is for Arab disunity to continue in order to become sometimes an extremely strong and influential minority at the Arabs' expense.

We are seeking a way out of the problems we are experiencing by preparing a meeting of Arab countries' leaders at the highest level which is to examine ways of solving the problems in an atmosphere of frankness and sincerity and as a complete totality.

The solution of the problems must without fail be all-embracing. Our efforts in this direction are continuing, and we hope they will be crowned with success.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: The world has formed the impression that the Arab countries by no means opposed with full force the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the attempts to divide that Arab country and to physically annihilate the leadership and military nucleus of the PLO. Is this reaction natural? Are there perhaps some special reasons for the situation that has taken shape in the Arab countries, which is, of course, being exploited by Israel and those who support it in its wars against the Arabs and against a just settlement in the region?

[King Husayn] The situation is of course unnatural. Unfortunately, it is the result of the severe difficulties our region has been experiencing lately. As you noted, certain established Arab traditions that successfully countered similar dangerous encroachments in the past have ceased to operate. There is the Arab League Charter, for instance, and the treaty on joint defense among the Arab states. All this obliges the Arabs, all Arabs, to present a united front in the face of any aggression against any Arab country, regarding that aggression as being directed against the whole Arab nation. When this formula was violated, some Arab countries opposed others and this led to fragmentation and weakness in the face of the enemies coveting this part of the world. I hope we will rectify the situation before it is too late.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: When you speak of the Arabs, you always mention the Arab nation. What do you believe provides a basis for those claims? Here is one thought we will share with you -- in recent years the Arabs have more often been divided than united, particularly on the Palestinian problem.

[King Husayn] Our movement, which united all the Arabs in the early 20th century, is defined as follows:

We are a single Arab nation and our movement is for the purpose of liberation, unity and the attainment of a better life. So it is clear to us, for instance, why the Arab nation deemed it necessary to support the Palestinian Arab people in 1948. After the Palestinian tragedy other disasters occurred in the Arab world. In 1967 all Palestine was occupied by Israel. Then people began to say that the Palestinian problem was the main problem in a settlement and the Arabs should support it. THE PROBLEM IS PALESTINIAN BUT IT IS ALSO PAN-ARAB. And when we say that the Arab nation is threatened by danger, we are thinking: Arab country. Naturally, we and the Palestinians belong to the same family, we are all part of the one Arab nation. The Palestinians must obtain their right to alnd in full, without any infringements.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: Operating on the pretext of defending its so-called "vital interests" in the Near East, the United States is trying to foist on the Arabs and the whole world its own solution of the region's problems. Can it do this?

[King Husayn] This is an extremely important region. Beyond any doubt, it is of strategic importance. There are oil resources here and a network of important lines of communication. Beyond any doubt, many people covet the region at the expense of the Arabs and their freedom. As for the United States and its attempts to solve the region's problems in its own way, the Americans have heard my opinion directly. Because they are subject to Zionist and Israeli influence, I don't think they are capable of laying the foundations of a lasting, just and honorable peace in this part of the world. I think it is in the U.S. interests to come to terms with the need for participation in the peace process by the Soviet Union and other states wanting to contribute to the process of establishing peace in the region, as Leonid Brezhnev suggests, at an international conference on the Near East to be convened for the purpose. All the sides concerned, including the chief among them -- the Palestinians, represented by the PLO -- must take part in the conference.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: How do you see Jordan acting in connection with the attempts by Begin and Sharon and those who support them to foist on the Arabs the so-called "Jordanian solution" of the Palestinian problem? After all, these attempts have now acquired a very specific outline....

[King Husayn] In the political arena we will continue our struggle and do everything, even what seems impossible today, to mobilize all our forces and resources and to place Jordan and the Jordanians in the service of national unity. When I speak of the single family to which we belong, I mean equally the Jordanians and the Palestinians, so that the army is the people and the people are the army in order to counter any possible encroachments on our country in the future. Let Israel and others be aware that it is not as easy as they imagine to deal with us. They probably think they can achieve any objective at the expense of this part of the Arab homeland. We will prove to the world with every means at our disposal, with determination and with the knowledge [soznatelnost] that we are capable of defending this land and our rights.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: Is it possible to speak of any real solution to the Lebanese and Palestinian problems as a result of Israel's aggression in Lebanon, as American representative P. Habib is attempting to convince the Arabs and the entire world? Some people continue to assert that the United States holds 99 percent of the potential for establishing peace in the region. Is this so?

[King Husayn] The problems have not been solved, as some people think. I am sure that this extremely severe, terrible shock, when Israel has been able to reach an Arab capital and do what it has done to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples -- mass annihilation of the population the like of which the world has never seen -- has been exceptionally strong. I am convinced that this trial will force the Arabs to learn the necessary lesson. I am also convinced that Israel will not achieve its objectives by acting in this way using such inhumane means. The events in Lebanon will cause a reaction [protivodeystviye] that will be felt not only by Israel but also by all who sympathize with it and on whom it relies and all who support it and give it assistance in aggression. That is my feeling. Only the Arabs themselves and their organization, that is, they themselves, can counter the arbitrariness that has been perpetrated and the existing danger. Frankly, I am not sure the United States holds at least 99 percent of the potential for resolving the crisis. No one can deny that the United States can have a positive influence on the course of events if it chooses. I refer to the achievement of a just and honorable peace in the region. However, within the framework of international efforts aimed at achieving a settlement, peace cannot be established until all the occupied Arab lands are returned to their owners. Israel knows that it cannot continuously expand at the Arab nation's expense without relying on force.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: Is Iraq's war with Iran affecting the overall situation in the Near East?

[King Husayn] Naturally, it is having a great influence on the overall situation. Iraq has been and always will be the "strategic heartland" of the Arab world. It has been our pillar in all the battles we have fought in Jordan, in Syria and on Palestinian soil, which was a battle against Israel. We Arabs cannot find an explanationfor this war for Iran's part after Iraq tried to adopt a positive stance in every sphere and to finish the war in accordance with the wishes of many people in the modern world. Iran's last attack came at precisely the time when Israel was making its attack on Lebanon. The Israeli leaders say that they have the right to change the situation surrounding Israel. Israel regards it as its unilateral right to go outside its own territory allegedly to safeguard its own security. But the encroachments are growing and they themselves provide the Arabs with the answer to the question of how they should counter Israel.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: You mentioned earlier your stance regarding the Soviet Union's role in a Near East political settlement. You are very familiar with the Soviet Union's initiatives on the Near East, particularly those voiced by Soviet head of state L.I. Brezhnev in his answer to the questions of the newspaper PRAVDA. What is your attitude on the Soviet Union's stance now that Israel's war against the Lebanese and the Palestinians is continuing in Lebanon?

[King Husayn] In my opinion, the Soviet Union's stance is a firm and clear stance. It has not changed. It is a stance of support for the principles without which there can be no peace in the Near East. These principles are proclaimed in Security Council Resolution 242, which speaks of the need for an Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab lands seized by Israel. And naturally the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including their right to create their own independent state and to repel the Israeli aggression against the Arab nation. This stance on the part of the Soviet Union is evoking a response. It is a peace-loving and just stance, and what gives me great satisfaction is that the majority of states in the world agree with the Soviet stance.

'ANTI-SOVIET THRUST' OF REAGAN PLAN CITED

PM090947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 82 p 5

[Correspondent R. Moseyev report under general heading "The Near East: Justified Concern"]

[Text] Beirut, 6 Sep -- Arab countries have greeted with profound alarm and concern the so-called plan for a settlement of the Near East conflict announced by President Reagan the other day. Many politicians, the press and the public believe that this plan, widely publicized by Western propaganda as some kind of "peace initiative," constitutes nothing more than an attempt by Washington to revive the Camp David accords with a view to establishing its own, singlehanded military-political domination in this strategically important region. Political observers here draw attention to the fact that the American "initiative" emerged at a time when the flames of war have still not really been extinguished in Lebanon and the Israeli occupation of this sovereign state continues. The Beirut newspaper AS-SAFIR notes that Lebanese government circles are drawing attention to the anti-Soviet thrust of the American "initiative," which sets itself the goal, at all costs, of minimizing the Soviet Union's role in Near East affairs and torpedoing the USSR's genuinely peace-loving efforts aimed at an all-embracing settlement of the Near East conflict.

The newspaper AN-NIDA' notes that the Reagan plan completely ignores the question of the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

ARAB LEADERS DISCUSS LEBANESE CALL FOR SUPPORT

LD081724 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Rabat September 8 TASS -- The second stage of the 12th conference of the heads of state and government of Arab countries continues its work in the Moroccan city of Fes. The participants in the forum are discussing a wide range of questions the main of which are the Middle East situation that has formed as a result of Israel's aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples staged with the U.S. backing, the Palestinian problem, the Iran-Iraq armed conflict and others. Intensive bilateral consultations and the exchange of opinions among the heads of the delegations on matters on the agenda are held during the Fes meeting.

The participants in the conference discussed the working document submitted by Lebanon. It contains the call to Arab countries to give support to the Lebanese Government in ensuring withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Lebanese territory.

The Moroccan mass media express the confidence that the heads of Arab states in Fes will succeed in reaching agreement on most of the questions discussed in the interests of inter-Arab solidarity.

ISRAEL BOMBS SYRIAN POSITION IN LEBANON

LD090605 Moscow TASS in English 0550 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus September 9 TASS -- The news agency SANA released late last night the following statement of a Syrian Army spokesman:

"At 4:40 p.m. local time on September 8 four Israeli planes bombarded from a high altitude Syrian air defence systems in the Dahr al-Baydar area in Lebanon. One vehicle of the air defence systems was hit by bombs."

NOVOYE VREMYA ON SIGNIFICANCE OF LEBANON EVENTS

PM031109 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 35, 27 Aug 82 pp 8-9

[Article by D. Volskiy: "Tragedy Without an Epilogue"]

[Text] We can only guess what will have happened in Lebanon when the reader opens this issue of our journal. Guided by humanitarian considerations, the Palestinian fighters are leaving west Beirut. But will the Palestinians' evacuation be completed safely or will the Israeli aggressors, who regard the city's hundreds of thousands of inhabitants as their hostages, undertake new acts of provocation there? How much further will the interventionists advance -- to the north, to Tripoli, where several thousand Palestinian partisans are concentrated or to the Al-Biqa' Valley, against the Syrian troops, or in both directions simultaneously? Or will Tel Aviv perhaps prefer for the time being to entrench itself in the positions it has seized and make a deal with some Arab circles? All these questions still remain open.

One thing may be said quite definitely. Those who died under the Israeli bombs will not rise again; west Beirut, where approximately half the buildings have been destroyed, will lie in ruins for a long time yet; the wounded and maimed will continue to look yearningly at the broken panes in the windows of the hospitals which, by a miracle, are still left standing. The numbers of these unfortunates can no longer be counted and human grief is boundless, just as the guilt of those who perpetrated all this with "no military necessity or moral justification," as THE TIMES of London put it, is boundless too. It is not just Israeli Defense Minister A. Sharon, who does not even attempt to conceal his fascist views, nor only of Prime Minister M. Begin, who only lightly conceals such views. Essentially the entire Israeli establishment (including the opposition Labor Party which suported the adventure in Lebanon) is to blame for what has happened, however much some of its representatives may be sickened by the inhuman methods borrowed from the Nazis.

Need we mention the grave responsibility which Washington shares with Tel Aviv! The influential Israeli lobby has now joined up with the traditionally reactionary circles, the military-industrial complex and with the monopolies of the south and west of the United States seeking a "place in the sun" -- with those forces which determine the Reagan administration's policy. They consider Israel to be not simply a U.S. ally but also a sort of hired conquistador paving Washington's way to dominion over the entire Near East region. To the transformation of this zone into a potential U.S. "theater of military operations," against the socialist community, second only in importance to Europe. That is why almost 1/4 of U.S. aid is sent to a state whose population comprises less than 1/10 of one percent of the world population. That is why the U.S. Marines included in the "disengagement forces" left for Lebanon so hastily, without waiting to be invited. That is why the widely publicized telephone wrangles between Reagan and Begin are seen even by the bourgeois press as "a show played out by Washington" for its Arab partners.

Well, what about the U.S. Arab partners themselves? Surely As-Sadat could not have failed to guess in his time that his newfound Israeli friends intended to exploit the separate peace with Egypt for aggression on the Lebanese salient? There was more than enough evidence of that even in the initial period of Camp David as, incidentally, NOVOYE VREMYA wrote at the time. Obviously those Arab countries which provided the Pentagon with "military privileges" or invested petrodollars in the U.S. military industry have, whether they wanted to or not, in fact played into the hand of the capitulationist Camp David policy which resulted in a tragedy for the Palestinians and Lebanese.

And so the international community is giving an unambiguous reply to the question of the reasons for the bloodshed in Lebanon and of who bears responsibility for it: Tel Aviv and Washington, while the reactionary Arab circles also share the blame.

An awareness of this is an important political result of the present stage of the war. I foresee skeptics' objections: What practical significance does this fact have? After all, it remains a fact that the 100,000-strong Israeli Army has caused serious damage to the Palestinian formations, occupied virtually half of Lebanon and created a bridghead there for the expansion of its aggression. In Lebanon the occupiers intend to install a puppet regime. Plans to divide the country into helpless ministates have surfaced again. The Paris magazine JEUNE AFRIQUE writes that Israel intends to bring massive pressure to bear on Syria. It is an open secret that Jordan is also a target: General Sharon's plan to drive the Palestinians there by force not only out of south Lebanon but also from the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip is well known.

Washington is keeping quiet about all these designs of Tel Aviv, but is hastening to take advantage of the aggression for its own purposes. The U.S. press alleges that now is the time to expand the Camp David process, to involve in it, in addition to Egypt, other Arab states which are being unambiguously blackmailed with the threat of sharing Lebanon's fate. It is not only in the Near East that this tactic is being used. The invasion of the troops of the racist Republic of South Africa deep into Angolan territory seems to have been copied -- in terms of its objectives and methods -- from the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. The U.S. Senate's provocative anti-Cuban resolution should be viewed as a manifestation of some chain reaction. Thus, the invasion of Lebanon looks like a dangerous link but, to judge by the imperialists' intentions, not the last link in the chain of alarming events. It looks as though Washington supported this invasion because it sees in it the start of a global offensive on the "Third World" liberation forces -- an offensive for which the Washington politicians have long been sounding the mustering call.

In this situation extraordinarily important significance attaches to the world community's unambiguous response to the question of who is to blame for the Lebanese tragedy. After all, this only shows that it was easy for everyone to discern the culprits. The mass media have for many years been drumming into the ordinary people in the West the idea that Israel is struggling for its existence. Tel Aviv has been depicted, as someone recently noted ironically, as "a small, good-natured hooligan" guilty only of wanting to "stand up for himself." It is hard now for the Zionists to maintain this myth, even in the United States. It was not for nothing that THE WASHINGTON POST, which can be suspected least of all of an anti-Zionist bias, wrote in an editorial "Israel and Its Patron -- the United States": "They and they alone bear the responsibility for the death their bombs and shells are sowing." As for West Europe, you can open virtually any newspaper at random in France, Britain and the FRG and find in them descriptions like "unprecedented ferocity" (the London DAILY TELEGRAPH).

It is highly indicative in this connection that many eminent lawyers and public figures of varying views came from the Western countries to Nicosia for the first session of the international commission studying the Israeli crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. They were all literally shaken by what they heard from people who had fled Lebanon. The emotional impact of the Israeli crimes and their juxtaposition with the alarming events in the world could not fail to influence world public opinion, and public opinion in an age of social changes and the information explosion is becoming an increasingly real political force. Is this not the source of certain notable trends in present practical politics?

First, Israel has found itself in an international vacuum, which was again demonstrated by the ostracizing of the aggressor at the UN General Assembly extraordinary special session on the Palestinian question. Finding itself profoundly isolated, Tel Aviv is drawing its patron along with it. To the numerous contradictions in the Western alliance have been added the aggravated differences over the Near East issue generated, in addition to everything else, by economic causes. After all, Japan and the West European states depend far more than the United States on uninterrupted deliveries of oil from the Near East and who knows whether these deliveries will not be threatened if the Israeli aggression continues? And do they not have grounds for fearing that this intervention will serve as a detonator in the powder magazine?

Second, although the Washington politicans are counting on persuading new Arab countries to take part in the Camp David process, in actual fact in its initial -- Egyptian -- version this process is not being successfully advanced from a standstill. The Cairo government, reacting to the mood in the country, has been obliged to tell the Americans that it will not resume talks with Israel until the latter withdraws its troops from Lebanon. The main thing is that the aggression has been absolutely no help to Tel Aviv and Washington in "removing the Palestinian question from the agenda." It has had the opposite effect. "The bloody example of Beirut," one West German newspaper wrote, "has clearly shown that Y. 'Arafat under fire from Israeli guns could win sympathy throughout the world." The courage which the fedayeen displayed in this very hard struggle ad the casualties they incurred are making it possible to consolidate the PLO's positions as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people. This of itself is evidence of the moral and political victory of the Palestinian people who have on their side at this difficult moment, as Y. 'Arafat stressed, "the firm supportive stance" taken by the Soviet Union. Moreover, the example of the defenders of south Lebanon and west Beirut will undoubtedly kindle the hearts of many, many young Arab men, which foretells far from favorable consequences for the political forces obedient to Washington in this part of the world.

And third and last, the present war has been the most protracted in Israeli history since 1949. This was no blitzkrieg. The army, equipped with supernew weapons has been unable in 2 and 1/2 months to break the resistance of semipartisan formations whose numerical strength was several times less. Begin and Sharon have no grounds for beating their drum, all the more so since economic difficulties caused by the aggression are already having an effect in Israel itself. Is it surprising that antiwar feelings there are growing, particularly among the intelligentsia? Even former Foreign Minister A. Eban (although he himself once provided diplomatic cover for an aggressive course) calls the present Israeli Government's actions a return to the Middle Ages.

But now a different millenium is on the threshold, as they say. You cannot reverse history. That is why the epilogue to the Lebanese tragedy will be quite different from the one on which Tel Aviv and Washington are counting. "Lasting peace in the Near East," it was noted recently at the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and Y. Tsedenbal in the Crimea, "cannot be reached either through separate deals or along the road of piracy, violence and genocide, as Israel has chosen. Only a just, all-embracing political settlement can reliably safeguard the vital rights of all peoples for whom the Near East is home."

COMMENTARY ON CONTINUING 'RACE' FOR PEACE AWARDS

LD081658 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] President Ronald Reagan has awarded Ambassador Philip Habib with the nation's highest civilian award, the Medal of Freedom, for his truly heroic work towards peace in the Middle East. We bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev:

For a man over 60, Mr Habib has done a truly outstanding job of covering hundreds if not thousands of miles between capitals in the Middle East to arrange cease-fires, the Palestinian withdrawal from west Beirut -- not the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon -- and lots of other things. But what Mr Habib could not do, and will not be able to do, is bring peace to the Middle East. As long as the United States keeps arming Israel, keeps supporting its objective of winning security at the expense of the Arabs, and keeps ignoring the legitimate demand of the Palestinians for an independent state, neither Mr Habib nor any other diplomat or any single nation can bring about a just and lasting settlement in the region.

The absence of such a settlement, substituted by cease-fires and volatile agreements which do not hold for long, can only lead to fresh rounds of shuttle diplomacy to stop the hostilities and more awards to foreign civil servants, who will be praised for their truly heroic work toward peace in the Middle East.

As a matter of fact, Menahem Begin is by far a more outstanding champion of peace in the Middle East than Mr Habib. Mr Begin won the Nobel Peace Prize several years ago for his truly heroic work toward peace in the region. Mr Begin's troops have killed and wounded over 50,000 Lebanese and Palestinians in Lebanon. No other Nobel Peace Prize winner can match his ferocity and determination to kill in the name of a great Israel and U.S.-Israeli historic friendship.

The race for international and American awards for peace in the Middle East continues. The Israeli Cabinet has decided to set up three more Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank. Israel is determined to keep its military presence in Lebanon and relies on the rightist Major Haddad in partitioning the country. President Reagan is also in line for an award: He has advanced a peace plan for the Middle East which says nothing about the need for the Israeli withdrawal or the creation of a Palestinian state. With the signing of the Camp David accords in September 1978 we were told that peace in the Middle East is round the corner. What happened in Lebanon is a direct result of that outstanding peace effort. With the Palestinian problem unresolved we are yet to see another flare-up of tension and possibly another bloodbath at the hands of the Israeli peace champions, assisted by their American friends. The race for Nobel Peace Prizes and other awards in the Middle East is wide open.

U.S. USING IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT TO FURTHER AIMS

LD082306 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger recently concluded a tour of the Middle East. He visited Lebanon, Israel and Egypt and discussed with the officials in each of these states issues that in one way or another had a connection with escalating U.S. military presence in the area. A significant point here is that the U.S. defense secretary, in the course of his talks with officials in Lebanon and Egypt, raised the question of the continuing Iranian advance. He tried to portray this as a major threat to the Arab area and as much more dangerous than the continuing Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

This is not the first time that Washington has tried to exploit the Iranian-Iraqi conflict to serve its own imperialist aims in the area. While affirming its deep concern for the continuation of the fighting in the Gulf area, it was implementing -- behind a thick propaganda smokescreen -- acts which basically were against Iran and Iraq and aggravating tension in the Gulf area. The U.S. Defense Department massed an enormous maritime force off the Gulf. It also stationed five AWACS electronic espionage planes in Saudi Arabia accompanied by 800 U.S. military technical advisers. The Pentagon also began to expand the network of bases and staging posts of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and the Sultanate of Oman. The U.S. Marines, at present stationed in Sinai and Beirut as part of the so-called multinational force, are nothing less than a police force shock troops which were earmarked for rapid deployment in the Gulf area or any Middle East area where the United States might consider its interests to be threatened.

It is observed that U.S. propaganda has been sounding the alarm and pointing its finger at Tehran whenever tension along the Israeli-Arab confrontation lines intensifies. It was not by chance that the tune about Iranian threats was played more often by U.S. propaganda in the days when Israel was launching its piratic aggression against Lebanon.

From the beginning of the Iranian-Iraqi military conflict, the Soviet Union has been appealing to the two combatants to stop fighting without delay. It has also been warning them that continuing the conflict benefited only the imperialist forces which have been trying to recover their lost positions in the area. Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev on more than one occasion pointed out that neither Iran nor Iraq can gain anything from the destruction and the bloodshed and the mutual destruction of the economies of one another. The only side who can benefit from all this is the third party, who is not at all concerned with the interests of the nations of this area.

It is known that the peaceful initiatives that were put forward by the Soviet Union to solve the Iranian-Iraqi conflict fell on deaf ears in the West. But reaction to them in the Middle East was positive. Public opinion in this area is of the right opinion that the continuation of fighting between these two Islamic and fraternal states undermines the unity of Arab ranks and shakes the foundations of the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist front in the area.

PRAVDA REPORT ON STRAUTMANIS TALKS IN TUNISIA

PM071547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] Tunis, 2 Sep -- The visit to Tunisia by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation consisting of P.Ya. Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and V.M. Kozhevnikov, member of the Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has come to an end.

The delegation was received by Tunisian President H. Bourguiba. There were meetings and talks with Tunisian Prime Minister M. Mzali and M. Messaadi, president of the National Assembly.

The Soviet delegation informed the Tunisian side of the Soviet Union's position with regard to the events in Lebanon, set forth in particular in L.I. Brezhnev's recent statements, and of the steps taken by the Soviet Union bearing in mind the extraordinarily dangerous situation prevailing in the Near East.

During the exchange of opinions grave concern was voiced at the critical situation prevailing in Lebanon. The sides resolutely denounced Israel's barbaric aggression and the genocide perpetrated by Israeli troops against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. It was noted that the Lebanese tragedy is one of the direct results of the anti-Arab Camp David policy of separate deals. Israel's actions were assessed as a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and the basic norms of international law. The need was stressed to put an end immediately to Israeli intervention in Lebanon and to force Israel to fulfill the decisions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly on the unconditional withdrawal of troops from Lebanon and the preservation of its territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty.

The opinion was voiced that the task of a Near East settlement should be set as soon as possible on the path of collective efforts by all interested sides, including the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine -- the PLO. It is in precisely this perspective that the Soviet Union's proposal for convening an international conference on the Near East to achieve a just and all-embracing settlement in the region retains its important significance.

During the meeting the Soviet Union's position with respect to the Near East problem and in particular its steps in the UN Security Council were assessed highly. The Soviet delegation conveyed an invitation from the USSR Supreme Soviet to the president of the Tunisian National Assembly to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union as the head of a parliamentary delegation. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The dates for the visit will be agreed later.

PALESTINE TU DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD071252 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 7 TASS -- "We are sincerely grateful to the working people of the Soviet Union for their consistent support to the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine," declared the members of a delegation from the leadership of the Federation of Trade Unions of Palestine, the federation's General Secretary Fathi ar-Raghib and Deputy General Secretary Ibrahim Bulus, in a meeting here with a delegation from the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) of the USSR led by its chairman Stepan Shalayev.

The Palestinian delegation is staying in the Soviet Union at the AUCCTU's invitation. Stepan Shalayev, after expressing on behalf of the Soviet working people the feeling of respect and admiration aroused by the courage of the fighters of the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese national patriotic forces -- the defenders of west Beirut, restated the Soviet trade unions' invariable solidarity with the selfless and just struggle of the Palestinian people led by the Palestine Liberation Organisation to beat back the Israeli aggression and ensure the implementation of their legitimate national rights and interests.

During the meeting, which passed in a cordial and frank atmosphere, both delegations stressed the identity of their appriasals of the situation that has come to exist in the Middle East.

They noted with satisfaction the growing feelings of friendship and solidarity between the Soviet and Palestinian peoples, which have found vivid reflection in the friendly messages exchanged by Leonid Brezhnev and Yasir 'Arafat. The delegations also agreed upon further strengthening bilateral cooperation between the AUCCTU and the Federation of Trade Unions of Palestine.

There will be a communique published on the results of the talks.

9 Sep Departure

LD090610 Moscow TASS in English 0605 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- The delegation of the Palestine Trade Union Federation left Moscow today following a visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions.

PDRY PARTY GROUP EXCHANGES VIEWS WITH CPSU

PM080933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] workers headed by M.A. Khan, sector chief of the YSP Central Committee organizational work section, was in the Soviet Union from 24 August through 2 September in accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and the YSP.

The delegation had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and primary party organizations. The South Yemen friends familiarized themselves with the work of the local party organs, the Soviet Communists' activity in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, preparations for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR and the Soviet people's life.

PRAVDA NOTES MUBARAK CABINET RESHUFFLE

PM081019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 82 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada report: "Government Reorganized"]

[Text] Cairo, 1 Sep -- By a decision of Egyptian President H. Mubarak, the Egyptian Government has been reorganized. Seven people have been removed. The Cabinet is again headed by F. Muhyi ad-Din. Marshal Abu Ghazalah is appointed one of the deputy prime ministers, and he keeps his portfolio as minister of defense and war production.

Commenting on the reorganization, local observers note that Deputy Prime Minister N. Isma'il, who was recently stripped of the post of minister of the interior, has been removed from the government. As is known, in the last few years as minister of the interior he implemented all the repressive actions carried out on As-Sadat's instructions.

S. AFRICA, U.S. TRYING TO 'DISMEMBER' ANGOLA

PM081025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 82 p 5

[Correspondent M. Zenovich report: "'We Will Never Be Subdued!'"]

[Excerpt] Luanda, 1 Sep -- As the military situation in southern Angola worsens, it is becoming obvious that Pretoria is striving to implement the same strategic goals as it sought during a similar operation against the young independent state in August-September last year, when the aggression misfired.

This is indicated first and foremost by the very scale of the aggressive operations. As already reported, more than 5,500 South African officers and men are currently in operation on Angolan territory. Moreover another 30,000 or so men of the so-called "invasion army" are concentrated at the racists' military bases along the northern borders of Namibia, which is occupied by them.

According to Angolan intelligence reports, mechanized units of the racist army are trying at any cost to clear wide corridors as far as possible into Angolan territory for their main forces. According to the latest information one mechanized unit has reached the mining settlement of Casinga, more than 200 km from the Angolan border. Another unit, which had been operating further south near the city of Cuvelai, is moving northwest toward the settlements of Ondyiva and Changuei, with a view to creating the broadest possible bridgehead for an invasion of Huila Province.

The Angolan mass media note particularly that gangs of the puppet anti-Angolan grouping the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], trained by the U.S. CIA and the South African special services, are being hastily sent into the occupied territories. As is known, the UNITA leaders are intended for the role of rulers of the buffer state which Washington and Pretoria plan to form out of a section of territory torn off from Angola. Attention is drawn to the exceptional persistence with which the racist propaganda has, in recent days, been describing UNITA's "successes" and the political creed of its leader J. Savimbi. Evidently giving away its own plans, Pretoria asserts that UNITA now "controls" one-third of Angolan territory along the Benguela Railroad. This allows one to imagine what a huge chunk of Angola the South African regime has chosen as a "cordon sanitaire" to isolate occupied Namibia from free Africa. As for the "views" of the racist puppets, as usual these amount to echoes of the threadbare propaganda cliches about the "Soviet threat" to Africa.

It is noteworthy that a White House special envoy, former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger, has turned up in Pretoria just at this time. From the eager reports on his visit it is nonetheless clear that Pretoria and Washington are coordinating the details of a common scenario in which the dismemberment of Angola figures as an essential part of the solution to the Namibia problem following the neocolonialist model, that is, without the participation of the South-West Africa People's Organization.

SOVIET NAVAL GROUP VISITING CONGO 7-11 SEP

LD061326 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 6 TASS -- Under an agreement, a naval group consisting of the large anti-submarine ship "Marshal Timoshenko," the patrol boat "Rezviy" and the tanker "Aluksne" commanded by Captain 2nd Class N.Ye. Alenikov will pay an official friendly visit to Pointe Noire from September 7 to 11.

PRAVDA REPORTS USTINOV KUYBYSHEV SPEECH

PM071027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 82 p 2

[TASS report: "For a Military and Labor Feat: Presentation of the Order of Lenin to the City of Kuybyshev"]

[Excerpts] Kuybyshev, 2 Sep -- A ceremonial meeting of the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol aktiv together with representatives of working people's collectives was held here today to mark the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the city. Members of the CPSU obkom and gorkom, deputies of the oblast and city soviets, party, war and labor veterans, production front-runners, figures in science and culture and Soviet Army servicemen gathered in the festively adorned V.V. Kuybyshev Palace of Culture.

The participants in the meeting elected with enthusiasm an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

A speech was delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, who was greeted warmly by those present.

Comrade D.F. Ustinov's Speech

The glorious constellation of order-bearing Soviet cities, he said, has gained a new member. Henceforth a worthy place will rightfully be taken in that constellation by the city of Kuybyshev. The award which has been conferred on the city is a well-deserved crown for its great revolutionary, combat and labor services, its significant contribution to our great victory in the years of the last war and the successes of the city's working people in economic and cultural building since the war.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, D.F. Ustinov cordially congratulated the people of Kuybyshev on the motherland's high award.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, he said, has asked me to convey to the working people of the city and oblast his sincere congratulations and best wishes.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's indefatigable and exceptionally fruitful activity in leading communist building, ensuring the country's security and consolidating universal peace arouses unanimous approval and boundless, heartfelt gratitude among Soviet people.

Leonid Ilich is characterized by his organic links with the people, his way of living by their interests, needs and aspirations and his ability to combine communist ideals with the solution of current practical tasks, to assess our great achievements soberly, to see difficulties and shortcomings and to find ways of eliminating them. Leonid Ilich's entire life and activity set an inspiring example of selfless service to the cause of Lenin, the cause of October, and to our socialist motherland, and Soviet people unswervingly follow this lofty example.

Your city's history, the speaker went on, extends over nearly four centuries. In its time it has experienced and seen much. The poor of Samara [former name for city of Kuybyshev] played an active part in the peasant wars under the leadership of Stepan Razin and Yemelyan Pugachev. The city was a center of the revolutionary populist movement.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin began his revolutionary activity in Samara. Many chapters in the city's story are associated with the names of glorious representatives of the Lenin guard -- Dmitriy Ilich and Mariya Ilichna Ulyanov, G.M. Krzhizhanovskiy and V.P. Artsybushev, and the prominent revolutionaries V.V. Kuybyshev and N.M. Shvernik. The great proletarian writer Maksim Gorkiy lived and worked in Samara.

Among the first soviets created by the masses' revolutionary creativity during the years of revolution in 1905-1907 was the Samara Soviet of Workers' Deputies, headed by N.Ye. Vilonov.

The history of the region and of our country records forever the names of the glorious generals and military leaders M.V. Frunze, M.N. Tukhachevskiy, V.I. Chapayev, G.D. Gay and V.K. Blyukher. Under their command the Red regiments fought courageously against the White Czechs and Kolchak [Russian counterrevolutionary leader] for the young Soviet republic.

That was a harsh and terrible time -- the time of the birth and establishment of the new life. Under the Bolshevik Party's leadership, our country's working people upheld their own Soviet power and embarked on resolving the main tasks of the socialist revolution -- the creative task.

The labor of liberated people who had become the full masters of their own country raised it in a historically very short space of time to the heights of socioeconomic and spiritual progress. And today our motherland marches confidently in the vanguard of mankind, paving the way for all peoples of the world toward a bright future.

Your city gives a clear impression of the rate of our growth and the depth and and scale of the transformations in all spheres of society's life. It is now the major industrial, transport and cultural center on the Volga.

It may be said without exaggeration that the October victory marked the city's second birth. In terms of the scale and significance of deeds and achievements, the proliferation of sociopolitical events and, lastly, the contribution to the resolution of the tasks associated with the fatherland's destinies, the 65 post-October years surpass many times over the preceding three centuries and more.

The Great Patriotic War holds a special place in the annals of Kuybyshev's history as it does in the history of our country as a whole. Responding to the party's appeal, "Everything for the front, everything for victory!" the working class and all the city's working people rose in the sacred battle against the hated enemy.

Many people of Kuybyshev laid down their lives in the battle for their native country's freedom and independence, gave their lives for the sake of our great victory. Let us honor their bright memory with a minute's silence. (A minute's silence.)

In the Great Patriotic War a front line ran through here, through your city, which seemed to be in the rear -- it was the labor front. Veterans will remember well the difficult war times. Those times cannot be forgotten. The Kuybyshev of that time appears before our eyes: businesslike in a working class way, stern in a soldierly way, filled with a special tranquillity and confidence even in the days of 1941, those most terrible days for our motherland. This impression was created and strengthened, it seems to me, by virtue of the fact that literally from the first days of the war the city was assigned an extremely responsible, significant role as one of the country's important industrial centers, one of its arsenals.

Many plants evacuated from western regions were sited in Kuybyshev. Its industry was rapidly reorganized on a war footing for the manufacture of combat hardware and armaments. It became a base for the mass production and the main supplier for the front of IL-2 assault planes. They earned fame among our fighters as "flying tanks" and inspired fear in the enemy. During the war years the people of Kuybyshev produced more than 30,000 of these planes. Many firearms and much other military output greatly needed by the front were manufactured.

How people worked! Everyone's thoughts and deeds were directed toward one goal: to give the front as much output as possible, of the highest quality. The patriotic movements of multi-machine operators, two-hundreders, five-hundreders and thousanders [referring to workers producing so many hundred or thousand units of output] became widespread at the city's enterprises. The initiative, "Work not only for yourself, but for your comrade who has gone to the front!" became the slogan for many teams and sectors.

Many of the frontrunners in socialist competition were awarded the honored titled of "Labor Guard." Whole shops at defense plants were also given the title "guards." And everywhere the pioneers of glorious deeds, the models of selflessness in work were the Communists. Their impassioned party words met with a warm response among the masses above all because they were backed up daily and hourly by deeds.

The main result of the labor of all generations of people of Kuybyshev -- from October to [redacted]stinov stressed, is today's levels of socioeconomic and cultural development in the city. These levels are high and significant. In comparison with the prerevolutionary period, the volume of your industrial output has increased more than 1,000-fold. Jet airliners and complex machine tools, rolled metals and engines, bearings and clocks, equipment for the coal and ore mining industries, ferroconcrete structures and electric cables, television sets and electronic instruments -- these and many other types of output from Kuybyshev's industry enjoy great demand and wide renown and prestige not only in our country, put far beyond its borders. Goods and articles made in Kuybyshev are exported to more than 80 states.

The city has a major scientific and technical complex at its disposal. The people of Kuybshev must take considerable credit for the fact that our country is the leader in space exploration.

The CPSU Central Committee, the government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally constantly devote attention and concern to your city. Leonid Ilich has visited Kuybyshev more than once. The city party organization is guided by his wise advice and recommendations in its day-to-day practical activity.

We cannot fail to be gratified by the fact that the number of enterprises in Kuybyshev with stable high indicators is steadily increasing. This is good. But life demands that this growth take place more rapidly, that there should be no enterprises which do not fulfill the plan, which produce poor quality output -- in a word, the kind of enterprises known as laggards. That is how the party sees it. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev particularly mentioned this at the 26th CPSU Congress.

All that Kuybyshev is now famed for is directly associated with the multifaceted organizational and political work of the 100,000-strong city party organization. It adds to the remarkable Bolshevik traditions and constitutes a militant, cohesive detachment of our Leninist party.

Under the leadership of the CPSU obkom, the city party organization successfully mobilizes the working people to resolve tasks in communist building. Communists in the city, and in the oblast as a whole, are in the vanguard of the struggle to improve production efficiency and work quality and to accelerate scientific and technical progress and are the pioneers of the socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

It is a good thing that party organizations are channeling labor collectives' efforts into bringing unutilized reserves into play and overcoming difficulties and shortcomings, D.F. Ustinov went on to note. But frankly speaking, they still have much work to do in this sphere. There are enterprises in the city which do not fulfill plans and contract commitments. At some of them the rate of growth in production and labor productivity is falling.

The whole range of questions connected with improving the working people's well-being deserves more attention from the city's party, soviet and trade union organs and economic leaders. I have in mind questions of increasing the output and improving the quality of consumer goods, speeding up the construction of housing and other sociocultural projects and improving municipal and consumer services to the population. As is known, the satisfaction of Soviet People's vital requirements has been and remains an important program demand of the party. The CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally are making tremendous efforts to reliably supply the country's population with food products in the shortest possible space of time. This is the aim of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the USSR Food Program.

Kuybyshevskaya Oblast, which has mighty economic potential and a developed, multisector agriculture, is called upon to make its contribution to the Food Program's implementation. The inhabitants of cities must play the most direct, active part in this. It must be said that Kuybyshev's working people give substantial patronage assistance to the countryside. This must continue. You could do considerably more to speed up the construction of production and sociocultural projects in the countryside. It is equally important to help farms to resolve quesions associated with the mechanization of labor-intensive processes.

This has been a year of serious trials for the oblast's farmers. But they have ranged a high level of organization, will and persistence against the difficulties. Now it is important to gather and preserve without losses all that has been grown, to procure more fodder for livestock and to do everything possible to fulfill plans for the sale of arable and livestock products to the state.

We are having to resolve our creative tasks, the speaker stressed, in difficult international conditions. Though the efforts of imperialist reaction, first and foremost the U.S. leadership, the world situation is deteriorating. There are many hotspots in the world today where war is in progress and blood is being shed. And everywhere this is the result of imperialism's policy and aggressive actions. Nor does the Beijing leadership's present course, directed against the socialist community's common interests, help to lessen tension in the world. All these actions are accompanied by unbridled anti-Soviet and antisocialist campaigns and gross lies about the "Soviet military threat."

In the face of the USSR's consistent, firm, constructive policy in international affairs and under pressure from the growing antiwar movement in the United States and other Western countries, Washington is forced increasingly frequently to resort to peacemaking rhetoric and the masking of its aggressive course. But this can hardly mislead anyone.

After long delays on the part of the American administration, talks on problems of strategic arms limitation and reduction and on limiting nuclear arms in Europe have begun. This in itself is certainly a positive step.

But as the facts show, our partners in the talks do not display due readiness to reach agreements based on the principle of equality and identical security for the sides. They continue to gamble on achieving military superiority. It is clear that the Soviet Union will not go along with an agreement which would give the United States the opportunity to obtain unilateral advantages. We have a right to expect that a sense of reality will prevail in the United States and that in conducting talks it will take account of each side's legitimate interests.

Our approach to the solution of world problems, however complex and acute they may be, is determined by the peace-loving nature of our socialist state. It consists in the view that in the nuclear age the only reasonable path is the path of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. This is the path of resolving disputes at the conference table. In order to advance along this path, what is needed is good will and a genuine, unfeigned commitment to preserving peace and the all-round advancement of the detente process.

The firm, consistent course of consolidating international security, curbing the arms race and lessening the threat of military-political crises and a new world war was once again expressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and and other leaders of the fraternal socialist countries in their traditional meetings in the Crimea in August this year. Of course, the USSR will continue, as always, to base its policy on the realities of modern international life. We cannot fail to reckon with the threat to socialism and universal peace which emanates from imperialism and its accomplices. While doing all we can to uphold peace, we will -- and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev once again stressed this quite definitely at the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum -- continue to maintain the country's defense capability at the necessary level. D.F. Ustinov then read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding the Order of Lenin to the city of Kuybyshev and, to tumultuous applause, pinned the order to the city's banner.

Comrade D.F. Ustinov's speech was heard with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause.

D.F. Ustinov laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin Monument and the monument to the eternal glory of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KUSTANAY PARTY AKTIV

LD081352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Summary] The farmers of Kustanayskaya Oblast are cutting grain on the fifth and last million hectares.

"Today at the party aktiv in Kustanay there was discussion of the fulfillment of the high pledges of the grain growers of Kustanay. Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, spoke."

ALIYEV SPEAKS AT AZERBAIJAN CONFERENCE

LD081020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] On the plantations of Azerbaijan, harvesting has begun of a rich crop of grapes. Tens of thousands of tons of grapes have already been dispatched to the industrial centers. Today in (Dzhalilabadskiy) rayon of Azerbaijan there was a republican conference of grape growers. Those taking part discussed measures to ensure that the harvest is completed successfully and tasks involved in the practical implementation of the Food Program.

Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER SUSLOV DIES IN ACCIDENT

LD071518 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 7 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee announces with profound grief that Nikolay Yakovlevich Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, died tragically on 5 September 1982 in the 48th year of his life as the result of a car accident.

The obituary, signed by the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, says:

Nikolay Yakovlevich Suslov was born 9 December 1934 in Kirovskaya Oblast. He was member of the CPSU since 1961. Nikolay Yakovlevich Suslov had been involved in party work since 1966. In November 1980, Nikolay Yakovlevich Suslov was elected second secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom. In all his allotted work, Nikolay Yakovlevich Suslov worked with initiative and creatively, devoting his strength, knowledge, experience and great organizational abilities to the improvement of the activity of party organizations, to the fulfillment of tasks set by the party before the working people of Leningrad and the oblast. A high sense of principle and responsibility for matters entrusted to him, an exacting attitude to himself and to others and also personal modesty were inherent in Nikolay Yakovlevich Suslov.

For his great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state, Nikolay Yakovlevich Suslov was awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner, the Order of the Friendship of Peoples and medals. The bright memory of Nikolay Yakovlevich Suslov, a true son of the Communist Party and of the Soviet people, will be kept in our hearts forever, the obituary says.

Romanov at Vigil

LD082026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] People in Leningrad saw Nikolay Yakovlevich Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom, off on his last journey today. The hall where the coffin containing the body of the deceased was laid was decked out in mourning. Numerous wreaths were in the hall, one from the CPSU Central Committee. The awards conferred for Suslov's services to the motherland lay on a crimson cushion.

Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningradskiy party Obkom, members of the CPSU obkom bureau and secretaries of the Leningradskiy party Gorkom held a mourning vigil. A meeting of mourning was held at the cemetery where Nikolay Yakovlich Suslov was buried.

BRIEFS

BOOKS ON LENIN, BREZHNEV -- A two-volume publication on studying communism has been published. The first volume contains material from the work of Lenin, documents and material of the CPSU on party leadership and the Komsomol, and is entitled "Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the CPSU, on the Party Leadership of the Komsomol" ["Vladimir Ilich Lenin, KPSS, o Partiynom Rukovodstve Komsomolom"]. The second volume contains reports, speeches, greetings, recollections, in full or excerpts, by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, on the main tasks and trends in the work of the Komsomol, entitled "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Young People Building Communism" ["Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Molodim Stroit Kommunism"]. It also contains Lenin's behests on studying communism in application to the conditions of a developed socialist society. The collection is published by the Political Literature Publishing House (Politizdat). [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Sep 82 LD]

REFERENCE BOOK -- A new book has been published called "The Soviet Union: A Political and Economic Reference Book [Sovyetskiy Soyuz: Politiko-Ekonomickeskiy Spravochnik]. It contains detailed information about the life of the Soviet country, its achievements in various fields of communist construction. The materials reveal the main features of a developed socialist society, the Soviet way of life, the foreign policies of the CPSU and the Soviet state and propagandizes the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The book is published by Politizdat. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 31 Aug 82 LD]

GAS INDUSTRY CHIEF ON PRESENT, FUTURE PROJECTS

OW081429 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0555 GMT on 4 September carries the scheduled 15-minute program entitled "Tomorrow Is Petroleum and Gas Workers Day" with the USSR Minister of the Gas Industry Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Dinkov.

The program begins with pictures of a gas complex and the Urengoy gasline construction in progress followed by shots of leading gas industry workers visiting Moscow. Some workers' achievements are discussed.

The program continues with journalist Igor Samoylov interviewing Minister Dinkov. The minister gives an account of the achievements made by some gas industry workers and the awards presented to them. He then outlines the progress in the gas industry and notes that 5.8 billion cubic meters of gas have been produced in the first 8 months of 1982 and that a total of 8 billion cubic meters is expected to be produced above plan by the end of 1982.

In response to Samoylov's question on the gas industry's contribution to fulfilling the decisions of the May CPSU plenum, Dinkov talks about the "gasification" of the rural sector and the subsidiary farming carried out by the gas industry's enterprises:

Answering Samoylov's question on the effects of U.S. sanctions against the Siberia-West Europe pipeline, Dinkov states: "In the current 5-year plan period we are building six gas pipelines, the completion dates of which have been determined by the decisions of the 26th congress of the CPSU Central Committee. The last decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, which supported the initiatives of the collectives of machine building plants and designers, has inspired all the collectives participating in the construction of this gas pipeline to score new creative successes and do new creative work. Therefore, we have no doubts whatsoever that everything specified in the 5-year plan period and determined by the 26th party congress will be fulfilled.

"We, of course, do not deny the advantages of cooperation and division of labor; we firmly believe that the firms participating in this grandiose gas pipeline project will find a solution allowing them to take part in and fulfill the contracts they signed, irrespective of the sanctions imposed by U.S. President Reagan. We believe that cooperation will continue; moreover, we believe that all business relations lead to the consolidation of world peace."

To illustrate future developments in the gas industry, Dinkov outlines on a map future gas industry projects which include the Urengoy and Yamburg gas deposits as well as deposits in Kazakhstan and Turkmenia. The program ends with Dinkov greeting gas industry workers on petroelum and gas industry workers day, 5 September.

SHORTCOMINGS BEDEVIL TECHNICAL PROGRESS PROGRAMS

PM081001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Programs of Technical Progress"]

[Excerpts] Comprehensive targeted scientific and technical progress programs play an important part in the fulfillment of 11th 5-Year Plan tasks for ensuring the further improvement of Soviet people's well-being, achieving the more rational utilization and all-round savings of all types of resources and improving output quality.

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Academy of Sciences have elaborated and approved 170 comprehensive state scientific and technical programs. The implementation of 41 of them is to ensure substantial savings in the current 5-year period. In contrast to the scientific and technical programs of the last 5-year plan they envisage not only the development and manufacture of trial batches of new equipment but also the organization of series production.

Unfortunately, it must be said that some targets are being fulfilled behind schedule. For instance, the Ministry of Power Machine Building is failing to meet targets for the production of equipment for power stations. Enterprises of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry have failed to fulfill the plan for the production of a number of new chemical materials and for the introduction of progressive technological processes. Targets for the introduction of new equipment have also been underfulfilled by the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Construction and the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry. The most typical causes of plan disruptions are delays in construction and in production preparation, late allocation of financial and material resources, short supplies of components, defects in new equipment, mistakes in planning, design and technological documents and inefficient organization of work on assimilating new equipment.

These failures, especially when due to organizational shortcomings, are intolerable. "The party's course toward intensifying social production and comprehensively improving efficiency," states the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR," "demands a high degree of organization, efficiency and discipline, a management system which functions smoothly and efficiently and the development of the masses' creative initiative." Time is passing quickly and a year and a half of the new 5-year plan are already behind us. The state importance of the fulfillment of scientific and technical program targets demands considerable effort on the part of the staff of ministries and departments, enterprises and associations and scientific, planning and design organizations. There is a particularly large amount of work to be done in sectors which already, at the start of the 5-year plan, are behind in the sphere of equipment renewal. The party's goals of improved national economic efficiency and production intensification must be fully achieved.

TYUMEN REGION OIL OUTPUT FIGURES PUBLISHED

LD020624 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS -- The daily output of oil in Tyumen region (western Siberia), the main oil-producing area of the Soviet Union, has reached 950,000, the newspaper EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA writes today. This is 60,000 tons more than in August of last year. This increment was ensured by the constant growth of the rates of drilling. This year the Tyumen oilman will have to put into operation more than 4,000 wells and to drill for this about 13 million metres, or a quarter more than last year. Whereas in April drillers sank the first million metres of well, the figure for June was already 1.2 million metres, and the speed of work is further increasing. By April 1984 the oilmen of Tyumen region have decided to increase oil extraction to a million tons a day.

MOSCOW REPORTS CSA DATA ON HARVEST PROGRESS

LD082136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] The USSR CSA has today published data on the progress of harvesting work in kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the country. Less than 1/5 of all areas sown in grain and pulse crops remain to be cut in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Selection and threshing of swaths is being carried out on the greatest scale at present in the eastern regions of the country, Siberia and Kazakhstan.

Harvesting of buckwheat and millet has begun in the chief cultivation areas. Rice-growers have taken harvesting machinery out into the fields in the Central Asian republics. The first trial cuts have also been made in the rice plantations in the North Caucasus. In southern regions farms are harvesting grain and corn; mass threshing of sunflower has started; lifting of sugar beets is also under way. [Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1300 GMT on 8 September adds the following: According to USSR CSA data, grain and pulse crops -- except corn -- had been reaped on over 95.1 million hectares by 6 September.]

The first hundreds of thousands of tons of raw cotton have arrived at procurement points. Harvesting of cotton is now being done by hand, but agricultural aircraft are working over the fields; defoliation is being carried out, and after the leaves have fallen machines will go out into the fields. Winter crops have occupied about 16 million hectares. Sowing of these is nearing completion in the central areas of the country. Farms are also preparing the soil for the forthcoming spring sowing; fallow has been upturned on an area of over 20 million hectares.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 8 SEP REPORTED

LD090206 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 8 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Reaping of grain crops is being completed on the second millionth hectare in Omskaya Oblast. Most of the fields have been threshed. (0001 GMT)

Chaykovskiy and Permskiy Rayons were the first in the western Urals to finish harvesting grains. Permskiy Rayon obtained the highest yield of grain crops in the oblast -- 20 quintals per hectare. As a whole, grain and pulse crops have been reaped in Prikamye on almost 1 million hectares: This is 85 percent of the total acreage. Over 250,000 tons of grain has been delivered to the granaries. Pledges for stocking hay for public animal husbandry have been fulfilled by the farmers of the Mari Non-Chernozem Zone. To date 150,000 tons of this fodder have been stockpiled. This is four times more than in 1981. (0400 GMT)

Today Altay grain producers started reaping the last 4 million hectares. Two-thirds of the grain crops reaped have been threshed. Many collective and state farms in the eastern zone of the kray are already completing the harvest. Mass sugar beet lifting has started in Penzenskaya Oblast, where it covers almost 60,000 hectares. (0600 GMT)

Corn has been harvested on over 300,000 hectares. As before, Uzbekistan is having the largest harvest. Sunflower harvesting is underway in the Kuban. A good yield is being achieved on land sown with new Krasnodar selection Uspekh and Pchin hybrid strains. Some farms are threshing 35 quintals per hectare. Sunflower harvesting is also starting in Georgia and Moldavia. Rye and other winter crops have been sown on almost 16 million hectares. This is 40 percent of the plan. (1100 GMT)

More than 16 million hectares of grain are to be harvested on the Virgin Lands. In Kustanayskaya Oblast grain has been reaped on the largest part of 4 million hectares. In Kokchetavskaya Oblast grain threshing is proceeding at a daily rate of 120,000-130,000 hectares. Threshing is taking place on the second millionth hectare and grain crops are being reaped on the third millionth. Such rates are also characteristic of Tselinogradskaya, Turgayskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts. Along with handing broadgrain over to the state, all farms in northern Kazakhstan are involved in seed storage. Average grain yields in the Central-Chernozem Zone are more than 20 quintals per hectare. (1145 GMT)

Tambovskaya Oblast grain crop growers have delivered 1 million tons of grain to state granaries. (1300 GMT)

In Stavropol specialized teams have over 100,000 hectares of corn to harvest. Spring sowings occupy only 60,000 hectares. The rest is made up of corn sown for silage and later found to be suitable. The silage crop is good, and the required amount of fodder can be harvested from a smaller area than previously planned. (1530 GMT)

RSFSR CSA REPORTS SLOW HARVEST IN SOME AREAS

LD081018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0004 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] RSFSR sovkhozes and kolkhozes are approaching the end of the harvest. According to data from the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, grain harvesting has been completed on 3/4 of the total crop area. In the past few days the rate of harvesting and threshing has noticeably dropped. In eastern areas the speed of harvesting is now highest in Omskaya, Tomskaya and Tyumenskaya Oblasts. In western Siberia as a whole, grain crops have now been cut on 69 percent of the area.

In the east [word indistinct] 33 percent of all crops has been harvested. In the past week, grain harvesting has noticeably slowed in the far east. Work in Primorskiy Kray and Khabarovskiy Kray is especially slow. Full use is not being made of deployment of machinery.

Mass harvesting of potatoes has now started everywhere in the republic. In many parts winter sowing is continuing and grain crops have been sown on over 56 percent of the alloted area.

Autumn plowing is lagging somewhat on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. So far, only a little more than 1/5 of the planned area has been plowed.

COSMOS-1406 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 8 SEPTEMBER

LD090740 Moscow TASS in English 0728 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS -- Artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1406, next in the series, was launched in the Soviet Union on September 8, 1982.

On board the satellite is installed scientific equipment designed to continue the exploration of the earth's natural resources in the interests of various branches of the Soviet Union's economy and international cooperation.

The satellite was launched into an orbit with the following parametres: initial period of revolution -- 89 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface (in the apogee) -- 253 kilometres, minimum distance from the earth's surface (in the perigee) -- 222 kilometres, inclination of the orbit -- 82.3 degrees.

Apart from scientific equipment on board the satellite, there are also radio systems for acurate measurement of orbital elements, a radiotelemetric system for transmitting back to earth data about the functioning of instruments and scientific equipment.

The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.

The incoming information is transmitted to the state research and production centre Priroda (nature) for processing and use.

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE GEOPHYSICAL EXPERIMENTS

LD071104 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Mission Control Center September 7 TASS -- Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev continue their long space mission aboard the orbiting research complex Salyut-7.

They are now completing another cycle of geophysical experiments which will help solve national economic and scientific tasks. Previous manned flights demonstrated the high efficiency of the space-based studies of the earth in order to ascertain the general regularities of its structure and a more rational planning of prospecting for mineral depots.

It is also with this aim that the cosmonauts observed and photographed, on instructions from scientists, large annular formations and fissures of the earth's crust in the area of Lake Balkhash and the Far East and evaluated the state of woods in the Altay and Carpathian Mountains, the Amur region and the region lying east of the Baykal lake.

They also studied glaciers and ice layers in the country's mountainous regions.

The crew today continue work to explore the characteristics of the atmosphere of the earth. Plans for tomorrow provide for astrophysical experiments with the use of X-ray equipment available on board.

According to telemetry measurements and reports from orbit, the flight of the research complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-7 is proceeding normally.

Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev feel well.

PRESS CONFERENCE ON RECENT SPACE FLIGHT

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[Press conference conducted by Yuriy Nikolayevich Chernyakov, chief of the press department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with Pilot-Cosmonauts Leonid Ivanovich Popov, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Serebrov and Svetlana Yevgeniyevna Savitskaya on 2 September; place not given -- live]

[Excerpts] [Chernyakov] Esteemed comrades, gentlemen: We are starting a press conference in connection with the completion of the flight by the crew of the Soyuz-I-7 spaceship with the participation of a woman cosmonaut. Here are the participants in the press conference: Leonid Ivanovich Popov, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, twice hero of the Soviet Union, commander of the ship [applause]; Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Serebrov, hero of the Soviet Union, USSR pilot-cosmonaut, crew's on-board engineer [applause]; Svetlana Yevgeniyevna Savitskaya, hero of the Soviet Union, USSR pilot-cosmonaut [remaining title drowned by applause]; Oleg Georgiyevich Gazenko, academician, director of Medicobiological Research Institute [applause]; Yevgeniy Ivanovich Vorobyev, deputy USSR minister of health [applause]; (Viktor Dmitriyevich Blagov), deputy leader of the flight [applause]; Georgiy Timofeyevich Berezovoy, twice hero of the Soviet Union, USSR pilot-cosmonaut, head of cosmonaut training center [applause]; Vasiliy Georgiyevich Lazarev, USSR pilot-cosmonaut, hero of the Soviet Union [applause]; Viktor Petrovich Savinyekh, USSR pilot-cosmonaut, Hero of the Soviet Union [applause]; Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich Balebanov, deputy director of the Space Research Institute, candidate of physics and mathematics [applause]. Academician Gazenko, Oleg Georgiyevich, has the floor:

[Gazenko] Thank you very much. Esteemed chairman, dear cosmonauts, esteemed participants in the press conference: You have ardently and warmly welcomed the cosmonauts who have come to the press conference. And I think that this is quite right, because the fulfillment of short expedition visits to the Salyut orbital complex are always connected with the fulfillment of a big and therefore intensive program. The fulfillment of this program always requires total mobilization of forces, high level of skill and a high level of dedication. I should like to recall that this work goes on during those first days when the human organism is actively adapting to conditions of the new, unaccustomed space medium. This causes certain difficulties, difficulties connected with this adaptation to these conditions, and at the same time with the need to fulfill a large amount of important and responsible work.

I would like to remind those present that the program of scientific research and experiments which the cosmonauts carried out on board was, as always, fairly varied and full. It could be grouped conventionally under three basic directions: the first is research in the area of geophysics and astrophysics; the second is research in a new division of technology -- biotechnology; and then a not inconsiderable part of the cosmonauts' time was taken up with carrying out appropriate medical research and testing protective equipment.

I shall start with experiments concerning the study of the earth's atmosphere and interplanetary medium. On board, the cosmonauts had at their disposal two devices -- Piramig and PCN -- with the aid of which research was carried out in three basic directions. First and foremost this was atmospheric research, during which the cosmonauts observed such phenomena as polar lights, luminescence of the upper atmosphere. They studied, or to be more accurate continued to study, such an interesting phenomenon as the presence of silvery clouds.

The second direction was observation of luminescence of interplanetary dust. They measured the dependence of this luminescence on the length of waves and also the polarization of blue and infrared parts of the spectrum. In this they photographed not only the area located in the ecliptic area, but also outside it, with the aim of obtaining the full distribution of intensity and polarization of the zodiacal light all over the whole firmament.

The third sector of this work was a study of astronomic objects outside the bounds of the solar system. These were nebulae and galaxies, basically their peripheral parts. These peripheral parts possess low surface clarity, and so the most interest is in infrared photography, since the observations from the earth are hampered by intensive radiation of the upper atmosphere itself.

The work carried out by the crew with the aid of these apparatus, Piramig and PCN, is part of the program compiled by Soviet and French scientists, and which was started during the joint international flight which, as you know, ended not so long ago. On the basis of the experience of that flight, the necessary changes were made to the given method, which undoubtedly will raise both the value and quality of the work carried out by the cosmonauts.

Further, with the help of an electrophotometer made in Czechoslovakia, the cosmonauts studied the optical properties of the earth's atmosphere. To be precise, they determined the optical density and geometric dimensions of the absorptive aerosol medium, located in the earth's atmosphere at fairly high levels. The crew also carried out observations and photographed various parts of the earth and oceans. Well, I do not know, but I think in their addresses the crew members will talk about this work in more detail.

I would also like to draw your attention to three -- as I see it important -- elements. The first is the fact that this research was directed at further enrichment and deepening of our knowledge not only about space itself, but also about the earth. The second is that this research to a considerable extent adds to and enriches our knowledge in relation to earth's atmosphere, its properties, the characteristics of interplanetary space inasmuch as it is carried out beyond the limits of the earth's atmosphere, and thus is distinguished to advantage from all research that can be implemented from the earth's surface from observatories and laboratories. Finally, the third thing: that is the furthest example, it seems to me, the most important positive example, which shows the effective utilization of equipment and scientific ideas created by scientists of our country, Czechoslovakia, France and other countries. This research is a magnificent example of international cooperation of scientists in the interests of research and mastery of space in peaceful aims.

And now just a few words I would like to say in relation to the carrying out of technological, or rather biotechnological, experiments. These experiments were conducted on equipment, an instrument bearing the name Tavriya. As you know, Tavriya is the ancient name for the south of our country, in particular the Crimea. On the orbital station the cosmonauts frequently carry out research. One could say that research is constantly being carried out in the area of various technological operations: study of technology for obtaining various materials, the properties of those materials and so forth.

In particular it is tempting to use the peculiarities of the space medium, primarily the vacuum, the condition of weightlessness, or more accurately microgravity, not only for the production of alloys, crystals and other important and needed materials, but also to try to obtain especially pure and highly active biological materials which may find wide application and which are very much needed for various aspects of medical practice. It is known that in weightlessness, more accurately in microgravity, certain physicochemical processes proceed other than they do on earth. This applies in particular to various types of electromigratory processes, consisting (?in separation) of various substances which are close in their properties, by using the method of electrophoresis. And the Tavriya device precisely uses the method of electrophoresis, more accurately (?colony) electrophoresis, and the results achieved in this area in many laboratories of the world served as the basis for an attempt to use the principles and approaches simultaneously with the use of conditions of weightlessness or microgravity. The thing is that those processes or electrophoresis which we apply on earth in the presence of gravity by no means always supply sufficient purity of the products being obtained, and besides, are almost always connected with the possibility of obtaining only a small quantity of them, while the aims of medical practice require both greater quantity and greater purity.

In conditions of weightlessness, where there is an absence of weight and, as a consequence of that, an absence of thermal convection, there is an increase of both the quality and the quantity of the materials that it is possible to obtain.

To speak specifically about the tasks of this experiment at this phase of its execution, it consisted above all in the fact that various variants of technology of the process itself had to be worked out and their basic characteristics had to be obtained. As far as I know, the young people show great interest in this, and perhaps they will share in more detail the results already obtained, although I should warn you that perhaps 2 or 3 more weeks will be needed for all these data to be processed in detail and submitted for the examination of the world public. But at the same time the very first impression is that even the small gravitational disturbances which sometimes inevitably occur during some operations or other on the ship nevertheless have a marked effect on the characteristics of these processes.

Now I would like to dwell on certain results of the medical research carried out by the crew during the flight. As always, both on short and on prolonged expeditions, the main attention is of course attracted by the conditon of the cardiovascular system and the condition of the so-called vestibular apparatus which is responsible for man's spatial orientation.

There are, so to speak, two fields which, if you like, are the target areas on which the unfavorable effects of weightlessness are aimed, and therefore it is natural that these two areas attract serious attention every time.

You probably remember that both during the active section -- during the craft's entry into orbit -- and during its descent, the cosmonauts react every time with an increase in their heartbeat rate. This is a perfectly natural reaction. It is even linked sometimes not so much with the effects of the physical factors of the flight themselves: most often it is a response to the emotional stress linked with a very important stage in the implementation of the flight. This occurs as a rule, but it is curious that in the given case we were able to compare -- true, not only in this case but also in a number of others -- the way in which the degree to which these reactions are pronounced gradually and consistently diminishes if the person is not on his first flight but on, say, his second or third.

I would like to cite the data obtained on Leonid Popov, the crew commander, and to recall that while on his first flight, his very first flight, the rate of his heartbeat at the height, so to speak, of all these phenomena was 100 and even a little over 100 beats per minute. On his latest flight it was only 80. Thus we can see that as experience and better mastery of the equipment and knowledge of all that is happening is built up, the degree to which these emotional reactions are pronounced diminishes, and naturally there is less pressure on the organism and this makes it possible for the task to be carried out better.

In the first hours of the effect of weightlessness -- literally in the first minutes -- marked changes occur in the circulatory system. A redistribution of the blood, changes in the heart and the vascular bed and many other things occur. It is very important that all these changes not upset the person's ability to work, and therefore it is important to take all possible measures to teach the cosmonauts methods to minimize these changes so as not to upset people's ability to work. This is especially important when flights last several days and people must carry out a big program of research.

To this end the relevant research has been carried out: research into the condition of the vessels and the condition of the heart. The most varied methods are used: electrocardiography, echocardiography and Doppler methods, which make it possible to determine very accurately the diameter of the vessels in most varied places, the dimensions of the cavities of the heart, the bioelectrical activity of the heart and the amount of blood which the heart expels to the periphery with each beat.

All these studies were carried out both in a state of rest and under various physical loads, and we have now gained the opportunity to substantially enrich our knowledge, because until now there has not been precise information on any of these questions.

I do not think this flight will answer all the questions facing space medicine, but there is no doubt that it will make an enormous contribution to the understanding of these processes insofar as here the methods of measurement were the most precise of any used up to now.

These studies were made possible to a large extent by the activity of Svetlana Savitskaya, who devoted a particular amount of time and care to this work. If one is to speak of preliminary characteristics, although the full charactersitics will be much later insofar as all these data still have to be deciphered in detail, the very first impression is that at least her reactions, her personal reactions, did not differ in any marked way from those which she had under stress tests on earth and did not differ in any marked way from those of her colleagues, the men who accompanied her on this flight.

In addition to study of the cardiovascular system, study of the condition of the vestibular apparatus is, as I have already tried to show you, of no little significance. These studies have been carried out for a long time now. There were no serious modifications in the approach here. There was a study of the eye movements that occur involuntarily when there is a change in the functions of the vestibular apparatus, and apart from this the cosmonauts used special questionnaires to compare their sensations which occurred at the beginning of weightlessness and as they got used to these conditions with those they experienced in analogous situations under various stress loads previously carried out on earth. These data will serve as a good addition to what we already know on this question and will help us to assess overall man's ability to tolerate these unusual and extreme conditions.

Apart from this, finally, there was study of those apparata and physiological systems which have to do with the condition of the nervous system and its interaction with the muscular apparatus. This is also one of the systems subjected to obvious influence in conditions of weightlessness, and it is very important to understand the dynamics of the adjustment and interaction of the nervous and muscular apparata. This is essential for carrying out any working operations not only on board but also later, after the return to earth. These studies were carried out in sufficient volume and they are now being processed by specialists.

But apart from the research, the cosmonauts, as I have already said, also carried out tests of a whole range of instruments and devices, the aim of which, the basic aim of which, is to (?stop) the unfavorable effect of space flight factors. Some of them were aimed at regulating the blood circulation in man's organism, and I have already mentioned that in conditions of weightlessness marked changes occur in the displacement in large masses of blood. It is necessary to try to reduce them. With the aid of special and very simple devices, elastic cuffs which are applied to the extremities, it is possible to try to slow down the process of redistribution, and the cosmonauts tested such a method.

Secondly, one can try to limit the occurrence of unpleasant phenomena connected with the so-called motion sickness, in which a big role is played by the vestibular apparatus, by restricting the movement of the head. For this, too, a fairly simple, elementary device has been created which bears the name of vorotnik [collar]. The use of this device restricts the movement of the head, and thus reduces the stress on the vestibular apparatus and probably reduces the occurrence of unpleasant motion sickness phenomena. All these instruments and devices were also tested in the course of the flight and of course this information is of great interest to us insofar as it is possible, using it as a basis, to improve the methods of protecting man in conditions of both brief and prolonged flights.

Without dwelling on figures or data -- at the moment I have few in my possession -- I would like to say that on the whole the cosmonauts coped well. Both their health and the state of their systems -- both in flight and in the post-flight period -- show this. No particular reactions occurred after their return to earth on encountering the force of earth's gravity. Everything went fairly smoothly, as usual, although perhaps with the exception of some disturbance to the coordination of movements which we cannot avoid yet.

And also, of course, as is more often than not the case, a small reduction in body weight, which is mainly connected with increased losses of moisture, of liquids, from the organism. These losses are not great. They amounted to approximately 1 kilogram for each member of the crew.

Apart from the physiological and many other clinical studies, there are always after the completion of the flight numerous laboratory studies, so to speak, of all the liquids that can be obtained from a person. This was done this time, too, and according to preliminary data I can report that if one is talking about serious changes -- in this case the program was even expanded according to certain considerations in this part, especially in the study of hormone content, those substances which are exceptionally biologically active and important for regulating the functions -- no substantial changes have yet been discovered.

In these conditions one has to look, as they say, for fleas, for small changes. Numbered among these small changes is a certain difference in the reaction of the blood system with regard to the number of cells, the hemoglobin content and the plasma component. But it turned out that the two young men reacted to this with an increase in the number of cells during the flight and in the percentage content of hemoglobin, but with Svetlana this figure remained, (?if you like) normal.

One should not draw far-reaching conclusions from this. There may be purely coincidental effects involved, or at any rate those which are connected with the given specific moment of the research. But I would like to say that so far, of course, according to the most preliminary data which we possess, it is quite possible to say that nothing which according to numerous data has been obtained during Svetlana's research, both after the flight and in the process of the flight itself, has yielded any significant reactions by her organism to these nonetheless extreme and aggressive factors of the external environment; and what has emerged does not differ quantitatively or qualitatively from what we already knew from a large number of studies of men in space flight. I would like to be careful in these conclusions, but I think that on the whole one can say these preliminary data permit us to look with full optimism at further, future participation, extensive participation, of women in the conquest of space.

A few words regarding the crew of the main expedition, the Salyut-7 station: Both Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev, as far as we know according to what their friends who have now returned to earth have told us, were cordial hosts and gave them what help and assistance they could. And according to the results we are receiving from the craft and from what our colleagues tell us, we know that their state of health is very good. They are maintaining a high level of ability to work, and the doctors who observe them daily have no grounds for concern about their fate, about their ability to work or about their successful fulfillment of the mission.

I would like to end my speech by asking you, albeit indirectly, to wish success to these people who are at the moment carrying out their important work in orbit and once again in the most cordial manner to congratulate our dear colleagues who have returned successfully to earth, and to say that two new stars have appeared in the constellation of people who have made space flights, and that as for Leonid Popov, he has become a star of the third magnitude. Thank you. [applause]

[Popov] The first days were spent mainly in medical experiments. As Oleg Georgiyevich said, the health of the crew was quite good in this period. Using the multipurpose Aelita apparatus, electrocardiograms of all the members of the visiting crew were taken. Research was done into the muscular and vascular activity of the brain. The results of the medical studies showed that the adaptation process was taking place quite normally for all crew members. The influence of space flight factors on the human organism were studied in the experiments (?kinematik), Koodinatsiya, echograph, braslet and others. In the second half of the flight, the main place was taken by astrophysical, (?geophysical) and technical experiments.

[Serebrov] During the flights made by the spacecraft of the Soyuz-T series, their full capabilities have not yet been revealed. They can provide a shuttle service from earth to orbit and back again, serving the space stations, and they are capable of their own independent flight. During the modernization of the Soyuz, the systems on board were renewed, using new principles of design and construction, and computer equipment is more fully used. Further capacity has been found in literally every regime of operation of the spacecraft. For instance, during the descent sector of entry into the atmosphere, the arrangement of the control organs and facilities of the spacesuits used by the crew for safety makes it possible for the crew to carry out manual control of the spacecraft if necessary, even if there is a breach of the seal, enabling them to control the distance from the landing point and location relative to it. The Soyuz-T is meant for a three-man crew: commander, engineer and researcher of whatever speciality is required.

The Salyut-7 is one of the second-generation Soviet orbital stations, with its own on-board computer complex. It is a multipurpose one, doing work on processing medical measurements, telling the crew the time and stage of experiments, or the coordinates of an observed region, and controlling the alignment and movement of the space complex.

Thus, for instance, in experiments connected with the observation and photographing of sectors of the celestial sphere, the computer complex, according to data supplied, turned the station onto the object of study. I can say that in the course of one shadow [the area of the earth in a shadow] we had time, with the aid of this on-board complex, to realign from one light-source to another three times. This is remarkable, I think.

The main-expedition crew, using astronomical instruments and indicators on board, controlled the orientation, made more precise and brought the rate of vibrations of the whole massive complex relative to the alignment point to thousandths of a second. For comparison, I can say that the movement of a minute-hand on a watch dial is hundreds of times as fast [v sotni raz bystreya]. The residual velocity was such that there was no need for manual alignment at any time during a filming session or during the holding period when the Piramig camera shutter was open. For instance, we used exposures of up to 30 seconds, and during these 30 seconds the main crew kept the station so precisely in line, with such low residual velocity that there was virtually no departure of the complex as a whole from the alignment point. Due to this, it was possible to eliminate background illumination from the flare of the controlling microjet motors when we were working in the earth's shadow.

Work on such experiments using the PCN and Piramig cameras was a combined operation. The elbrusy [Brezovoy and Lebedev] with much experience of control, did the precision alignment and we worked with the filming apparatus.

The holographic plant has been improved. This was designed by the Ioffe physicotechnical institute in Leningrad. It has its baptism of fire in the last expeditions of Salyut-6. It was used for instance, by Viktor Petrovich Savinykh, who is present here. But for our flight, it had been improved. Its optical system had been changed and improvements in the design made it possible to increase the dimensions of the spaces under study inserted into this plant. As is known, a multipoint holographic plant on earth is quite temperamental and sensitive to vibration. But we were using an on-board portable holographic plant weighing only about 5 kg. In our flight, it was used in the biotechnology experiments of which Oleg Georgiyevich Gazenko has spoken.

In the cycles of this promising electrophoresis research, the technical solutions decided on on earth were successfully tested in practice. We understood that these experiments were paving the way for space plants on an industrial scale. We studied the efficiency of electrophoresis and also of other interesting processes of (?nonstationary) hydrodynamics and diffusion [word indistinct] phenomena. The results of the electrophoresis experiment were registered by automatic films, a spectral video-recording and by using the holographic plant. An analysis of the video-pictures transmitted to earth during the flight at the time made it possible to introduce corrections in the course of the experiment. Preliminary results indicate that there are good prospects for this process.

[Savitskaya] Unlike the Soviet-French crew, our research was entirely based on a refined methodology taking account of the first processing of the data obtained by them. It should be noted that we were in a more favorable situation than the Soviet-French crew. One condition for the experiments with the PCN and Piramig cameras is that they should be conducted in complete darkness, when the orbital complex is on the side of the earth in shadow, and in the time elapsed between our two expeditions, the Soviet-French and ours, the time of the shadow in the northern hemisphere has increased by about 15 minutes, so that in one shadow, as we call it, the period in which we are on the side of the earth in shade, we were able to film two, three and sometimes even four light sources.

Using this apparatus, we photographed various constellations -- the great bear, grus, the great Magellanic cloud and others -- eight objects altogether. We also photographed interplanetary space, phenomena of the upper strata of the atmosphere and we were also able to photograph the counterglow [protivosiyaniye]. We hope the results of this research will help our scientists to find out more not only about the history of the earth's origin but also to predict its future, that of the solar system and of the universe. We were also very interested to be involved in the Tavriya experiment.

By conducting electrophoresis in conditions of weightlessness, unique products with new properties can be obtained, such as cannot in present conditions be obtained on earth. The important thing, too, is that incomparably greater quantities of them can be made in weightlessness than can now be done on earth. These substances are very much needed: for seedbreeding work in agriculture, for genetic engineering, for biotechnology and for medicine. I would particularly like to mention their significance for medicine. In medicine, this will make it possible to obtain new and highly effective medicines to treat very common ailments. It is known, for instance, that very small quantities of impurities in medicinal preparations, which cannot be avoided in producing medicines on earth, can produce allergies in a person, so that these medicines cannot be used to full effect by the people who need them. But the pure substances, which we hope in the future to be able to obtain in conditions of weightlessness will be free of these impurities, so that it will be possible to use the medicines in greater quantities for the benefit of the patient's health.

The course of the Tavriya experiment was recorded on videotape, photographic film and holographic film, showing the process of producing the substances, and their state at any given time. Telemetry was used to send information to earth. During the experiment, communication with earth was maintained, with the specialists who arranged the experiment in the first place and who in the course of it made corrections to our actions, because in this experiment at first, not everything coincided with the course of the experiment as predicted on earth.

The crew also carried out a whole range of medical experiments. The flight engineer continued the experiment on studying the cardiovascular system using the French Echograph instrument, and the Koordinatsiya experiment directed toward studying the mechanism of control of the cosmonauts' movements in weightlessness. I worked with the new Aelita medical apparatus, using it to study the bioelectrical activity of the heart under the effect of stress, on the veloergometer, and in a state of rest. Experiments were conducted with the aim of studying (?stress) on the vestibular apparatus and visual phenomena and disorders. Psychological adaptation to weightlessness and flight conditions was also studied. Of the results of the research, I can only say that throughout the flight, I and all the members of our crew felt well and we were fully capable of work, and carried out our work in a good frame of mind.

I consider that the experience our country has built up in training crews enables cosmonauts to cope with weightlessness without pain. We also had on board a whole range of protective equipment, making it easier to adapt to weightlessness and return to earth without detriment to health, even after a short expedition, which as a rule takes place against a background of the adaptation period. The following are the protective equipment items: Chibis, (?Kinematik), Braslet, Vorotnik and a number of others.

We also photographed specific areas of the oceans using the multizonal MKF-6 apparatus and the KT-140 camera. Among the technical experiments, we took samples of the air in the living quarters of the station. It should be said that the air in the station is very pure, dust is not noticeable at all and it is very pleasant to breathe and work in.